

AMERICAN OPINION

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**A Review Of The News, If You Want It Straight,
And Other Regular Features**

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AMERICAN OPINION

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November 11, 1959

Dear Reader:

A couple of weeks ago I had lunch with a good Jewish friend of mine who had something bothering him. He thought that the *Committee Against Summit Entanglements*, of which your editor was chairman, was heavily anti-Semitic in its composition.

That very same week there appeared the monthly bulletin of one of the best-known "extremists" on the anti-Communist side of the current ideological wars. That bulletin took your editor to pieces, mercilessly, on the grounds that his *Committee Against Summit Entanglements* consisted of "nothing but Jews and Jew-kissers."

From our daily mail we learn constantly that we are anti-Catholic, but also that we are helping to make the Pope dictator of the United States; that we ought to be hung for our unfairness to Negroes, but also that we should be tarred and feathered for being "nigger lovers"; and that we are on the wrong side (both wrong sides, in fact) of every schism.

Most of these critics are sincere, and all of them are wrong. It is of vital importance to the Communists to split Americans into all kinds of groups, snarling at each other. And many good patriots unwittingly carry the ball for the Communists in this game, utterly unaware of who dreamed up the plays or who is calling the signals.

We are fighting Communists. Period. Nobody else. In this season of greatest good will among men, we still wish to the Communists only justice for their crimes. But to everybody else, of all races, creeds, and colors, we wish you a Merry Christmas, and all the happiness of the holiday season.

Sincerely,

Robert Welch

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The Season's Greetings

to

for whom

A subscription to AMERICAN OPINION has been entered
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American Opinion
Belmont 78, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

Please enter subscriptions for the names listed below and on the reverse side of this sheet. Please send a card, as illustrated above, duly filled out and to arrive just before Christmas, in those cases which I have indicated with a check mark.

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EUROPEAN SURVEY

by

WILLIAM S. SCHLAMM

Mailed from Duesseldorf, October 30, 1959

EVEN IF President Eisenhower were a writing man, he just couldn't possibly write to the heads of Western Europe enough private letters to soothe their growing and terrible anxieties. The ones Eisenhower *did* dispatch in recent weeks to Paris and Bonn (still ominously unpublished) have not restrained General de Gaulle and Dr. Adenauer from forming a team whose unequivocal purpose is to interfere with the Macmillan-Eisenhower ploy. Their chances for success, *alas*, seem small; but at least the two Grand Men of the Western world propose to go down fighting.

De Gaulle, today just as magnificently "difficult and exasperating" as in the old days of Franklin D. Roosevelt, has already succeeded in upsetting the Anglo-Saxon timetable of surrender: He simply refused to take part in a "summit conference" this year. And his partner, Dr. Adenauer, has now suggested its earliest possible date: Spring, 1960. Macmillan wanted to arrange for the final assignation in November or, at the latest, in December, 1959. That he and Eisenhower will now have to control their passionate craving is, however, a not overly impressive gain for the West. True, a few months won are a few months won—but what are we going to do with that lease on life?

De Gaulle Tries To Intercept The Ball...

Nobody in Europe knows—not even

the Continent's strongest man and sanest mind, General de Gaulle. He has invited Khrushchev to Paris and I, for one, think he's made a profound mistake. De Gaulle's reasoning is plain: By having his own secret talks with Khrushchev he would not only get even with Eisenhower, he might even frighten America's policy-makers into minding their ways a bit more carefully. This may be so. But the invitation to Paris also gives Khrushchev a huge further uplift. Heart-to-heart talks with the Great Butcher have become at least as fashionable in 1959 as conferences with the President of the United States were desirable in the early fifties. Hardly a day passes that does not see a European statesman step off a plane in Moscow, or a Soviet Commissar smile at conferences in European capitals. Mikoyan just laid the law down in Finland, and the good Finns took it without an audible sigh. The Austrian President and his Foreign Minister just returned from a state visit in Moscow. Italy's President Gronchi (who, it will be remembered, was elected with Comrade Togliatti's votes) is due in Moscow in November. And there is in European capitals even some brazen talk about a forthcoming pilgrimage by Adenauer to the Kremlin.

In this context, no European event of recent months seems to me more significant than a bit of literary news. I am referring, of course, to the scandalous conduct of the Swedish Academy

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that gave this year's Nobel Prize for Literature to Salvatore Quasimodo, a vapid Italian newspaper drudge whose major literary effort consists of some utterly banal declarations of loyalty to Communism.

There was in all of Europe not a single attempt so much as to impugn that Quasimodo ever wrote a poem or a novel or a short story one inch above the level of trash. And Italy was stunned over the unexpected honor that befell an Italian writer who (as the Vatican's "Osservatore Romano" reminded a continent where nobody ever suspected the existence of one Salvatore Quasimodo) was an especially contemptible hack writer for Mussolini's newspapers before he discovered Moscow. And nobody could possibly misunderstand the only meaning of the unprecedented literary scandal: The Nobel Prize Committee, having last year nodded in the direction of the loyal Communist Boris Pasternak, wanted to establish this year, solemnly and in fact provocatively, that a completely "new era" had begun in Europe—the Imperial Soviet Era. None but an utterly loyal Communist could receive 1959's Nobel Prize for Literature, and it was just too bad that no more talented utterly loyal Communist than Quasimodo was around. But talent or no talent—the important thing was to pay humble homage to Khrushchev, Eisenhower's Great Friend.

In The Khrushchev-Eisenhower Play . . .

This is why the Nobel award to Quasimodo remains by far the most significant even in the West's accommodation to Eisenhower's reckless policy of "co-existence." The mischievous act of the Swedish Academy concerns primarily

the "intelligentsia," and in Europe, even more than in the United States, the "intellectual elite" still determines the direction of public opinion and national policy. For Europe's intellectuals, the award of the Nobel Prize Committee for Literature is tantamount to the appointment of a Five-Star General in the United States Army: The whole officers' corps knows, at one stroke, who's who and what's what in the hierarchy and everybody can behave accordingly. Italy, with its unique cynicism in all intellectual and political matters, is an especially sensitive case: No Italian intellectual who wants to go places (and there is no other) will now hesitate to establish open or at least clandestine contacts with the officially acknowledged "wave of the future."

The Italian politicians, on their part, have no doubt whatsoever that their fight for position will be determined by their country's "intelligentsia." At the fateful Florence party convention of the Christian Democrats it was formally announced that the party's prime concern will be "to persuade and win over the intellectuals"—which, in current European double talk, means of course to be persuaded and won over by them. And this is merely political realism. Where Italy's intellectuals go (and they themselves are totally unprincipled opportunists) the whole country is going. The Nobel Prize for a Quasimodo has resolved all Italian doubts about ways and goals: Leftward, ho!

* * * * *

This, I must report in sorrow, is the prevailing mood of all Europe. The "Sueddeutsche Zeitung" in Munich, one of Germany's three leading newspapers, published the other day an editorial with the headline "One wears again coexist-

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ence"—and there was no irony intended, no bitter feeling and no scolding. It was a perfectly cheerful diagnosis (the paper is "neutralist") of Europe's and Germany's psychological situation, a rather happy expression of hope that the days of the Cold War are finally gone and a new era of friendship with Communism has started with the Eisenhower-Khrushchev meeting. In its simpleton's honesty the editorial was almost disarming. It was certainly a fair and valid description of Europe's current delusion.

There is in this European mood of morbid serenity just one hopeful development—the approaching negotiations between de Gaulle's government and the Algerian rebels. For that's what it is: a direct "rapprochement" between Paris and the rebels—a bold and dangerous course that only a government equipped with de Gaulle's authority can dare. Any other French government would have recoiled from direct dealings with an open rebellion—and would have finally fallen over the ever-growing obstacle. Even de Gaulle, who can afford the unprecedented, may have serious trouble ahead of him: the "colons," the excitable and excited French settlers in Algeria, murmur of "betrayal," and important generals of the French Army are reportedly mad at their chief. But de Gaulle is at last determined to make peace with Algeria, even if that were to mean Algeria's secession from the "French community."

But The French Carry Too Much Weight...

The Algerian "Government-in-Exile," led by Ferhat Abbas, has for all practical purposes, and gladly, accepted de Gaulle's advances; and the French would be fooling themselves if they

thought that this "Government-in-Exile" is a negligible power. It controls, at this moment, a highly organized military force of far more than 100,000 men, commands an integrated taxation machinery that yields annual "taxes" of allegedly seven hundred million dollars, is diplomatically recognized by about ten African and Asiatic states and has attained a 35:18 vote (23 abstentions, among them the United States) in the United Nations favoring "Algerian independence." It operates officially on the territories of Egypt and Tunisia—actually, and with stunning force, in Algeria proper and even in Paris, where uninterrupted acts of violence prove the ruthlessness and authority of this "Government-in-Exile."

(This being an occasion when your editor disagrees with some parts or shades of our correspondent's interpretation of men and events, honesty requires that we at least indicate this difference of opinion to our readers. We believe that Ferhat Abbas, however much he pretends to be a "moderate" in anything, is a cunning, murderous, and dedicated Communist agent. We believe that his acceptance of de Gaulle's invitation to negotiations, far from being prompted by his concern about Red influence in his own following, is the result of two other and quite different considerations: (1) The pressure on de Gaulle by our government, on behalf of the Algerian FLN Communists—we were opposing "colonialism," of course!—was so great that de Gaulle was pushed into making an offer so favorable to the FLN prestige and hopes that Ferhat Abbas had everything to gain by entering the negotiations; and (2) that despite all the "strength" of the FLN, as described by Mr. Schlamm, and as

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made possible by help to them from the Communist regimes of East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Red China and other Soviet agencies, the whole Algerian Communist rebellion was near enough on the rocks for Ferhat Abbas badly to need the breathing period which this offer provides—exactly as the Chinese Communists were saved three times in 1946 through truces forced on Chiang Kai-shek by General Marshall.

Nor is the above mere surmise on our part. In this rare instance, because our advices come so nearly right from "the horse's mouth," we believe we are better informed on a particular situation than is our correspondent. But of course we could still be mistaken, and even more of course we are glad to let Mr. Schlamm express his own views.)

Ferhat Abbas himself is, if only in terms of rebellion, a moderate; but his group is loaded with Communist dynamite. In particular, the "Government-in-Exile's Foreign Minister," Dr. Mohammed Lamin Dabbaghin, acts as the link between the Red Chinese Government and the Algerian rebels. It is he who has negotiated the supply of Red Chinese arms for the Algerian rebels—and not just a trickle but an increasing flow that makes even Ferhat Abbas fearfully hesitate. In fact, it is the growing influence of the Reds on his own "Government-in-Exile" rather than de Gaulle's overtures that made Abbas, almost anxiously, reach for an opportunity to settle with France.

The settlement will be nothing less than final Algerian independence; and no rhetoric will, in the long run, spare the French that realization. Under President de Gaulle's terms it may take the Algerians another two or three years to achieve, in secure legality, their goal;

but there is not a ghost of a chance that they will consider staying within French sovereignty. Algeria is lost—for France, for Europe, for the West. De Gaulle had the guts to recognize and to state the fact—no other Frenchman would have dared. And de Gaulle, if he stays long enough alive, can guarantee some quiet kind of transition. But the essence of the development is simply that North Africa has been lost by the West; and if the Soviets were to succeed in winning it over, one of the two or three strategic bastions of European defense would have fallen—the Mediterranean.

Which Badly Affects Their Game . . .

The prospects are terrifying, but de Gaulle *had* to take the chances. In the first place he understood that, the longer France bleeds in Algeria, the better the prospects for the Communists to take over the Algerian "Government-in-Exile." Secondly he understood that France, in the utterly decisive months ahead of us, could not possibly play the role of a great power in negotiating the fate of Europe as long as she remained hopelessly trapped in Algeria: Practically the total armed force of France (almost 450,000 men) is glued to the treacherous sands of North Africa, and thus can be discarded in the line-up of European armed forces. But once it has been clarified beyond a reasonable doubt that France, in the near future, is going to pull out of her lost African possession, France begins again to count among the great powers of the Continent. Thus, de Gaulle's fateful Algerian decision may have been a loss for France; but it is a meaningful gain for Europe.

And not only from its African coast but also on its European shores is the

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strategic area of the Mediterranean in a state of dissolution. An independent Algeria may be *tomorrow* a rallying ground for the great Soviet thrust—Italy is becoming one *these very days*.

What is euphemistically called the “world press”—the sanctimonious public-relations machinery of the Establishment in all Western nations—was of course irresponsible and stupid enough to call, first, the results of the Florence convention of Italy’s Christian Democracy “Segni’s victory.” It seems that nothing, just nothing, is serious enough an occasion for that press to speak the truth. Yet even that press could stick to its misrepresentation only a couple of days. A week after the event there began all over Europe some new stock-taking. Now is the time for second thought—and even the “world press” admits now that the winner was Fanfani.

The Italian Team Goes To Pieces...

What happened? Fanfani’s group, indeed, got “only” forty-eight seats in the Christian Democrats’ National Council, as compared with sixty-eight seats which the Segni-Moro group attained. The catch is that the Segni-Moro group, to *get* those seats, had to declare itself “left of center,” and the Fanfani group, which until recently held that “middle-of-the-road” position, ran—for the first time in the history of the Christian Democratic party—openly as “the left wing.” And, for the first time, the Fanfani group advocated the coalition with Nenni. In short, this is what happened: forty percent of the party’s National Council is now *officially committed* to a “popular front” with Nenni, while the remaining sixty percent have moved away from a pre-

vious strong course of conservative policies. Every one who knows how thin the surface layer of principles remains in Italian politics can easily imagine what fast inroads into those sixty percent the determined Fanfani faction can make at will.

Even worse. Segni-Moro could retain even merely formal control, if only for a few weeks, by depending on the support which kept the Segni Government alive—the votes of the Monarchists and the Neo-Fascists. Only a major trick of magic could now retain those votes for Segni—and the pleasant gentleman is anything but a magician. The immense pressure of the Fanfani faction at the Florence convention has forced Segni to renounce his indispensable coalition partners in insufferable terms; and it is safe to predict that they will leave him in the lurch.

But this was precisely the whole Fanfani intrigue. He knows he can’t immediately get complete control of the Italian government—and he does not want it. What he wants is a caretaker government, led by Tambroni (a crony of the leftist President Gronchi’s and a reliable leftist himself). The idea is to let Segni stumble in parliament, merely because he has lost his rightist support, send Tambroni onto the stage for a while—and then hold general elections, probably next Spring, which without much doubt would bring about a triumphant emergence of Fanfani-Nenni-Gronchi as the only conceivable Italian government. The reason for Fanfani’s cheerful confidence is obvious and realistic: Let the consequences of the Eisenhower-Khrushchev friendship sink in for a while—and the volatile electorate of Italy is more than willing to bet on “the wave of the future.”

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Thus, a few days after it closed, the Florence convention of Italy's Christian Democrats has now generally been conceded to have been a massive advance of Italian leftism. Before the end of this year Segni will be overthrown. Tambroni will rule for a while as Fanfani's proxy. And then Fanfani takes over in the name of Eisenhower, Khrushchev and the unholy ghost.

* * *

And Adenauer Is Browbeaten Into Helplessness . . .

Viewed from Germany, all this looks fascinating and sinister. There was a mood of Ash Wednesday even before the carnival started. "Der Alte" has become suddenly invisible and, above all, inaudible. All the country knows from him, for crucial weeks now, is that he is receiving lots of private letters from Eisenhower and Khrushchev. What's in them, he does not tell. But he does not look happy. In fact, he suddenly looks almost his age.

Readers of this department (and of my book, *Germany and the East-West Crisis*) know that I earnestly and deeply admire him. But I am afraid that he is losing his touch. Nor would that be surprising. Last June, when he corrected a profound mistake of April and reconsidered his resignation from the Chancellorship, he was so murderously attacked by his own party (and, of course, by Germany's metropolitan press) that Dr. Adenauer, for the first time in his career, sank into the abyss of a sixty-five percent popular disapproval. This sudden dip did something evil to the great man. Ever since then he, whose real strength was always a

rock-like insistence on principle, is visibly maneuvering for position. On him, it's not becoming. In fact, it paralyzes him.

The upshot is that, since last June, the German Chancellor has no recognizable policy. He leaves all important statements on German attitudes to General de Gaulle—a rather embarrassing chapter in German-French relations. It was bad enough to have German policy formulated in Washington, as it happened from 1945 till 1953; but at least the United States had indeed conquered Germany and was openly administering its sovereign rights. But it is not quite bearable that, in 1959, German policy is being formulated and even formed by the French who, after all, did not exactly win the last war and, all in all, are in no aspect of power and strength Germany's superior.

As The Game Goes Into The Final Quarter . . .

The German electorate, just as comfortable and satiated as the British, may for a while be distracted from the unpleasant sight by West Germany's notorious mountains of whipped cream and its rivers of beer. But wherever I go in Germany I sense an unprecedented unrest. The unfriendly autumn of Central Europe has set in. The rain is cold. The skies are leaden. The voices from West Berlin no longer sound clear and cocky. The Germans, I am afraid, are beginning to feel that now they alone are about to lose the last war. In truth, of course, the *West* is losing it—the last war, and our freedom, for ages to come.

According to the American Statesman, Tito now has the fifth largest airforce in the world. Our taxes may even have to be increased to finish paying for it.

WE PAUSE TO REMARK

On Page 182 of *CRUSADE IN EUROPE* (Permabooks Edition), Eisenhower boasts at considerable length and with great sanctimoniousness of his refusal to show any personal courtesies to the German generals being captured at the end of World War II. They represented "a completely evil conspiracy with which no compromise could be tolerated." He makes clear that he would not have dreamed of letting one of these conquered enemies call on him. "Not until General Jodl signed the surrender terms at Reims in 1945 did I ever speak to a German general, and even then my only words were that he would be held personally and completely responsible for the carrying out of the surrender terms."

We can see now why Eisenhower has gone so far out of his way to honor and to entertain as his personal guests, Nikita Khrushchev and other pure souls completely devoid of any contact with an evil conspiracy. He is squeamish about even shaking hands with anybody who does not come up to his personal standards of morality. So he has to make the most of those who do.

* * *

Fortunately, the Kremlin now has quite an extensive and growing stable of viceroys, all of whom undoubtedly meet Mr. Eisenhower's requirements as to the moral respectability of those with whom he is willing to associate. Besides Khrushchev himself, there are Achmed Sukarno of Indonesia, J. Nehru of India, Fidel Castro of Cuba, and Sékou Touré of Guinea, who have already enjoyed the hospitality of this administration.

Of course there are some reactionary

old mossbacks who insist on "looking at the record" of these guests and prospective future guests from the same stable. And the record does show that most of them are murderers, thieves, vicious liars, and the foulest kind of tyrants in their respective countries. But after all, what do such things matter today? This is a "liberal" and "progressive" age.

So we are glad to help out the State Department by listing some more kings and princes of the Communist empire who might be invited to Washington (perhaps by Mr. Eisenhower personally during his forthcoming safari), to keep so meticulous a moralist from getting lonesome for good fellowship. They would include: Mao Tse-tung of Red China, Ho Chi Minh of North Vietnam, Kim Il Sung of North Korea, Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, Abdul Karim el-Kassem of Iraq, Rashid Karim of Lebanon, Wladyslaw Gamulka of Poland, Janos Kadar of Hungary, Walter Ulbricht of East Germany, Josep Broz Tito of Yugoslavia, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia, Ferhat Abbas, of the FLN Algerian rebels, Juan Lechin of Bolivia, Romulo Betancourt of Venezuela, and—we almost forgot one of our State Department's favorites — Souphanou Vong of Laos. After all, our government helped to set most of these boys up in business for the Kremlin. They ought to come over and thank us. And if they are a little short of dollars for their fares, we are sure that our "foreign aid" would take care of their fares—or Mr. Eisenhower might send his private plane to bring them, as he did in the case of Achmed Sukarno.

IN MEMORIAM

BUDAPEST

Aladár Tamás, student of technology, born November 11, 1937
Loránt Lipovetz, engineer, born October 12, 1929
Gábor Bóth, engineer, born November 17, 1929
Béla Balassa, technical student, born March 2, 1930
Endre Zamyika, technical student, born November 7, 1937
László Gandaló, technical student, born December 17, 1929
Zoltán Andrácsik, technical student, born February 9, 1938

NAGYKANIZSA

János Horváth, geologist, born February 15, 1939
Adám Krajcik, oil-technician, born May 2, 1934
Ernő Szeder, worker, born October 26, 1937
Igndi László, oil-technician, born June 7, 1934
Oszkár Pertsik, oilwell-driller, born July 24, 1938
Gyula Szármás, fitter, born January 19, 1935

PECS

István Felzeghy, law-student, born July 12, 1936
József Száfrán, mechanic, born February 17, 1937
András Börköc, carpenter, born March 20, 1935
Lajos Istvánfi, miner, born September 9, 1936
Endre Dániel, pharmacology-student, born April 19, 1938
Gáspár Zelenka, pharmacology-student, born November 11, 1935
Károly Forró, mechanic, born February 13, 1936
János Sfánács, miner, born January 18, 1937
Károly Szűcs, theological student, born December 7, 1935

MISKOLC

Dániel Kristó, steelworker, born January 29, 1939
Béla Sennai, steelworker, born February 25, 1938
Dörme Kubicsza, steelworker, born May 5, 1935
Elek Sándor, born March 11, 1937
Pál Dienes, carpenter, born October 15, 1935
Robert Salaszi, technologist, born April 7, 1935
Sándor Garas, managing engineer, born August 18, 1929
Árpád Schuller, technologist, born March 14, 1937
Károly Szűcs, worker, born May 18, 1935

ACCUSED OF HAVING PARTICIPATED IN THE HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION OF 1956.

CONVICTED AND SENTENCED TO DEATH AT SECRET TRIALS

EXECUTED BETWEEN JUNE 15 AND SEPTEMBER 1, 1959

May their souls rest in peace

WE BELIEVE IN THE RESURRECTION AND IN THE RESURRECTION OF HUNGARY

Federation of Hungarian Former Political Prisoners, 131 Riverdale Drive, New York 24, N. Y.

THE SURPRISING CASE OF THE I.L.O.

by

WILLIAM L. MCGRATH

THE TAXPAYERS of the United States are currently paying some 3½ million dollars a year to support the International Labor Organization. This is just another example of our tax money going for a purpose that few Americans know anything about. How many readers even of AMERICAN OPINION are familiar with the ILO, and what it does? Most of you know, I presume, that it is affiliated with the United Nations. But are you aware that the International Labor Organization has been in existence for some forty years, considers itself an international parliament, and is drafting basic laws on social and economic matters which are having profound influence upon legislation all over the world?

As the years have gone by you have seen one socialist proposal after another introduced into the House and the Senate of the United States. Have you ever wondered where these things came from? Well, I can give you the answer. Many of them have originated in the ILO, which has for decades been the breeding ground of the international socialistic legislation.

The ILO originated with the League of Nations; with the idea that an international organization devoted to consideration of the problems of labor the world over would be a useful adjunct to the League, and an instrument on behalf of world peace. The League of Nations died, but the ILO kept right on going; and the United States joined

it in 1934.

Then along came the United Nations, and the ILO hooked up with it in 1945. The ILO is, however, not under the direction of the United Nations. It runs its own show, and gets its own budget appropriations directly from member governments. It is, nevertheless, granted additional money by the United Nations for what the ILO calls its "Technical Assistance Program."

The ILO as originally conceived was supposed to concern itself purely with questions dealing with labor. But at a meeting in Philadelphia in 1944 the delegates adopted a declaration which said, among other things, that "Poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere," and that people have a "right" to economic security; also that "It is the responsibility of the International Labor Organization to examine and consider *all international, economic and financial policies* in the light of this fundamental objective." By this device the ILO arrogated unto itself the supposed right to draft basic laws, on social and economic questions, for adoption by member countries all over the world.

II

NOW LET'S CONSIDER the functioning of the ILO. It is unusual among international agencies because it is not composed solely of representatives of Government. At its Annual Conference held each June in Geneva, Switzerland,

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each participating nation has four voting delegates; two representing Government, one representing employers, and one representing workers. The delegates are accompanied by advisors. Total attendance is usually over six hundred, with eighty nations represented.

At the Annual Conference, the ILO enacts proposals that are in effect drafts of legislation which it hopes will be enacted by member countries. These may be passed in the form of resolutions, recommendations, or "conventions." A convention—and pay close attention to this—is a draft of a proposed international law which, when ratified by member nations, stands as a treaty among them. By this means the ILO seeks to introduce standardized basic laws into countries all over the world.

The ILO has a Governing Body, composed of representatives of governments, workers, and employers, which serves, you might say, as its Board of Directors. I was elected one of the ten employer members of the Governing Body.

The ILO has a permanent office in Geneva headed by a Director General, with a staff of about eight hundred persons. This is known as the International Labor Office. It sends missions of technical assistance to countries all over the world, supposedly to help increase productivity, but I suspect largely to propagandize on behalf of socialism. It conducts research and makes investigations, the purpose and results of which are not clear. And it releases publications, the purpose of which is only too clear—namely, that of spreading propaganda all over the world on behalf of the ILO and the socialistic measures which it champions and promotes. And there is something unique

about the Geneva ILO staff and personnel. They are all tax-exempt. Although they are deeply sympathetic with measures that will add to the taxes of everybody else, they themselves pay no income taxes to any country.

III

IN ITS EARLIER YEARS the ILO devoted itself to matters directly concerned with labor. It enacted conventions, for example, on living quarters of seamen in the international marine service, on the employment of women in underground mines, on the employment of children in factories, or concerning safety provisions. But the ideology of state socialism was coming into ascendancy in Europe, and spreading to other parts of the world. The ILO fell completely under the domination of a social government-labor coalition. It decided that *anything* in industry, government, or social systems that in any way affected the working man was a subject for consideration by the ILO. The state socialists moved in on the organization. And in recent years the growing Communist influence in the ILO has provided additional support for socialistic proposals. The free employer delegates to the ILO have consistently and eloquently objected to the proposed drafts of international socialist laws fostered by the ILO; but they have been hopelessly in the minority, and out-voted on practically all issues. Let's review the basic principles of socialism as I understand them from my ILO experience, and then get down to specific cases.

In the United States we believe, as was said in our Declaration of Independence, that men are born with certain unalienable rights, and that Government derives its powers from

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the consent of the governed. The principle of socialism is exactly the opposite. The premise of socialism is that all rights belong to Government — and Government then parcels them out to the people in line with its own divine judgment. I have sometimes said that the main purpose of the ILO is that of trying to substitute government for God.

The underlying theme of ILO proposals is always government regulation, government domination, government control, government direction, government supervision; all leading of course, in the long run, to government ownership of industry, government price control, and government dictation as to jobs and wages. There is no half-way stopping point on the road paved by the ILO. And for a start on specific cases, let's take the subject of collective bargaining.

It is certainly quite proper for the ILO to endeavor to protect the right of collective bargaining. But let me tell you how far the ILO is going in that direction. It has proposed that if most of the workers in an industry have signed a collective bargaining agreement, government should have the power to compel the rest of the workers in that industry to sign up likewise, regardless of whether or not they wish to do so. What the ILO wants is nationwide collective bargaining enforced by government decree.

But the Socialists go further than that. Some of them in the ILO have suggested that one-half of the Board of Directors of a company should be chosen by management, and the other half should be chosen by the Union, which would have an equal right with management to decide the course of

action of the company. In case of a deadlock, the matter would be submitted to government. This would put government in the position of being the controlling factor in the future destiny of industrial enterprise. This scheme is known as co-determination, and *it is the law in Germany today*.

Next, consider Social Security. It may interest you to know how the ILO brags that one of its earliest and most successful technical assistance projects was its sending of two experts over to the United States to show us how to set up our Social Security System! For Social Security was born and bred in the ILO. And social security, according to the ILO, is still in its infancy. In 1952 the ILO enacted a convention entitled "Minimum Standards of Social Security." I want to emphasize that word minimum, because it is the intent of the ILO at some time in the future to develop, God help us, what they are going to call *Advanced Standards of Social Security*. Under the title, "Minimum Standards of Social Security," the ILO drafted an international law providing government benefits for practically "all the ills the flesh is heir to." It is a blueprint for the biggest give-away program yet devised.

Under this proposal government would pay its citizens money for the following:

Any condition requiring medical care of a preventive or corrective nature, including pregnancy, and *any morbid condition*, whatever its cause.

Loss of earnings due to sickness or unemployment.

Survival beyond a prescribed age.

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Employment injuries.

Babies. The government pays you for having them; the more you have the more money you get.

Child birth, including medical care and hospitalization.

Invalidity—which is defined as “inability to engage in any gainful activity.”

Death benefits—that is, life insurance.

Originally included in this proposal was a provision to the effect that all life insurance must be compulsory and subsidized by government, and any insurance would be illegal unless government paid at least twenty-five percent of the cost of the premiums. This effort at socializing insurance was aimed at putting out of business insurance companies such as we have in the United States. This convention also contained provisions for socialized medicine, such as England now has.

Well, three years later we got echoes in the United States. A bill was passed by our Congress providing that if at any time after the age of fifty a man became totally disabled, and was so certified by the government, he could collect the same amount of Social Security benefits that he would otherwise get after retirement at the age of sixty-five. Think what that means. There is, in this bill, an opening wedge toward both socialized medicine and socialized insurance; and those provisions were lifted bodily out of the ILO convention on Minimum Standards of Social Security.

For example, the ILO convention

proposes government payments for “invalidity,” which it defines as the “inability to engage in any gainful activity.” Our bill defines “disability” as the “inability to engage in any *substantial* gainful activity”—a change of only one word. Incidentally, the ILO convention says that a person may be ruled disabled as a result of “any morbid condition, whatever its cause.” We can learn something from socialists. We used to criticize the bums and the hoboes who would not work. Now we must be more charitable, because we learn that their “inability to engage in any gainful activity” was merely the result of a “morbid condition.”

IV

In 1952 the ILO passed a convention called the Maternity Protection Convention. It provides that:

An employed woman should be given at least twelve weeks off to have her baby, with free medical care and hospitalization.

During this period she would receive from the government, in cash, an amount equal to two-thirds of her pay.

A woman cannot be discharged while on maternity leave.

Interruptions for nursing the baby (and I quote: “In cases where the matter is governed by or in accordance with laws and regulations”) are to be counted as working hours and paid for by the company!

I sat in the Committee on Maternity Protection, and at times I couldn’t believe my ears. In that Committee, rep-

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representatives from countries all over the world spent an entire half day debating as to whether or not an international law should contain a provision to the effect that a mother should nurse her baby for one hour, during the working day, or for two half-hour nursing periods. As I recall it, France held out for two half hours, and Israel held out for one full hour. No conclusion was reached, for the reason, I imagine, that the men on the Committee knew little about the subject, and the women on the Committee seemed singularly unequipped for the purpose under discussion.

Apparently, in the golden days of the socialistic Utopia, practically all women are supposed to work. Their babies are to be financed by Government benefits. In due course the mothers will bring the babies with them to work, placing their offspring in Government-run nurseries, and leaving their machines or typewriters to nurse them on company time. There is no distinction in this socialist planning between legitimacy and illegitimacy. The place of the father, married or unmarried, in this scheme of things, is reduced purely to the function of paternity. The state takes over, to a large extent, the functions of the family. It provides against a multitude of contingencies for which, in a free society, the husband and father is supposed to provide.

Under such circumstances, what becomes of the family? What becomes of the home? What is the object of the institution of marriage? What happens to the children, starting life in Government or industrial nurseries? What are the people, save wards of the State?

In 1955, the Conference discussed what they termed "welfare facilities for

workers." The proposal stated that "competent authority" (meaning government) should prepare suggestions for the operations of canteens, feeding equipment, types of meals, balanced diets, food service, and feeding costs. The implication was that government should take over and supervise all phases of in-plant feeding in industrial institutions.

At its 1955 Conference the ILO enacted a resolution entitled "Vocational Training in Agriculture." Never have I seen a document more foreign to the philosophy of the United States. It assumed, as a basic premise, that the agricultural worker is an employee. It assumed that wages in agriculture are determined on the basis of collective bargaining. And it proposed the setting up of an apprentice system for young farm workers.

Well, in the United States most of our workers are not employees — they are members of the farmer's family. They don't belong to unions, so the collective bargaining idea has no application in our country. And as for apprenticeships, about the only way this could be worked out would be for farmers' sons to be apprenticed to their fathers.

Furthermore, embodied in this proposal is a definite pattern of government domination and control. The general idea is that the government should take over the vocational training of all youngsters on the farm, in what the ILO calls a "systematic and co-ordinated program." This program provides that government should supply school text books and other educational material, should pass on the qualifications of teachers and examination requirements, should subsidize educational facilities, and make sure that the

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education and training of young people on the farm would be done by the government, and not by their parents.

V

I DON'T THINK I NEED GO ANY FURTHER. I could cite more examples. But I have given you enough to indicate the over-all trend of the proposals which the ILO government-labor majority hopes to enact into basic laws which will be followed by countries all over the world. And if you think this is not happening, you are very much mistaken. Thus far the ILO has enacted 114 conventions. Of these, Great Britain has ratified 58, France has ratified 73, Belgium has ratified 58, Holland has ratified 49, Argentina has ratified 53.

You will ask, how many ILO conventions have been ratified by the United States? So here is the answer. Seven conventions have been approved by the Senate and ratified by the President's signature. Most of these deal with conditions of maritime employment and are not directly socialistic. There have been a few conventions that were approved by the Senate but not signed by the President; and a few that have been sent by the President to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for action, with no action taken.

Now—why has no further action been taken with respect to these conventions? In recent years our government, in ILO conferences, has voted in favor of a number of socialistic conventions on matters that would affect our own internal domestic affairs. Why have most of these never even been submitted to the Senate for consideration?

Frankly, I think the proponents of such measures have not dared to bring them out on the floor of the Senate.

This is because the country and the Congress have been alerted to the danger of having socialistic measures imposed upon us by the back door of convention ratification. Remember, a convention, when ratified, stands as a treaty among the nations which have ratified it; and under our Constitution a treaty is a supreme law of the land. It was this fact that Senator Bricker of Ohio so forcibly called to the attention of the nation when he proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to correct that situation. The amendment did not pass; but I am convinced that its proposal, and the debates that ensued, served to forestall and to defeat many efforts that otherwise might have been made to advance us on the road to Socialism through legislation by treaty.

But in the rest of the world things have gone the other way. A major share of the social, labor, and economic legislation enacted in Europe and in many other parts of the world during the last twenty years has been born in the ILO. The South American countries and the under-developed countries of the Far East have been following the lead of the ILO. They have been told by socialist Europeans that socialism is the hope of the future; and that the kind of civilization we have in the United States is outmoded and in some mysterious way still lingering along, operating under old-fashioned concepts that are hold-overs from the last century.

Meanwhile the Communist nations have been exerting more and more influence within the ILO, as they have everywhere else. The fact is that the United States and Canada are practically the only countries left that are still operating in the main on the basis of

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the free competitive system. And that is an excellent introduction to the question of the ILO budget, and of comparative voting strength among its members.

The annual ILO budget, which is met by direct contributions from member countries, totals today some nine million dollars. Of this the United States pays twenty-five percent—that is \$2,250,000. There are eighty member countries in the ILO, so the United States has one-eightieth of the votes. Let me repeat that contrast. We pay one-fourth of the ILO budget and we have one-eightieth of the votes.

Now let's go beyond that. At the outset, I said the ILO was costing the American taxpayers $3\frac{1}{4}$ million dollars a year. That is because, in addition to direct contributions from member countries, the United Nations, last year, contributed $3\frac{3}{4}$ million dollars to the ILO for so-called "technical assistance." The United States furnished about a million dollars of that money, or about twenty-nine percent—while our voice as to how the money should be spent is still only one-eightieth of the total.

VI

Now I WANT to get into the subject of the part that the Communists play in the ILO. It is a complicated subject, but an important one, because it brings squarely to the fore a basic issue which I think may prove to be unsolvable.

For many years prior to 1954, Russia had not participated in the ILO. But in that year the Russians came back, in a big way. And over the course of successive years they have brought their satellites with them.

There is now a solid group of ten Communist nations in the ILO. First

there is Russia; and Russia is in the ILO not as a nation, but as three—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. This gives Russia alone three times the voting power of the United States. There are six Communist satellite nations: Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Albania. Then there is Yugoslavia, which is Communist and invariably votes with the other Communists. That gives the Communists ten times the voting strength of the United States.

These nations always vote as a bloc. Normally, on most issues, there is a divergence of opinion among the government, worker, and employer delegations, from various countries, on the ILO proposals which are up for discussion. But not among the Communist nations. In their case government, employer, and worker delegations from each country always vote alike; and the delegations from all ten countries always vote together. The word goes out from the Communist Party, which is the boss, and that's that.

Now from the very beginning of the Communist re-entry—that is, back in 1954—the employer delegates to the ILO who, under its Constitution, are supposed to represent free associations of free employers, contended that the Communist so-called employer delegates could not possibly represent free associations of free employers, because there were no such associations in Communist countries. Our claim was that the so-called employer delegates from Communist countries were simply government agents, and agents of the Communist Party. We tried, therefore to have the Communist so-called employer dele-

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gates disqualified from participation in the conference. On that issue we were defeated.

Then we tried to keep the Communist so-called employer representatives out of the employer groups on the working committees which discuss and formulate ILO proposals. Starting with 1954, and continuing through 1959, the employers continued to take this stand. We met with very little success. The Communist "employer" representatives were first allowed to sit in these committees on a deputy basis; and then, in 1959, by the use of an arbitrary device which violates the ILO Constitution, they were given full membership on such committees, with the same status as any other employer representatives.

Let me explain the employers' objection to having these people placed on employer groups of the ILO. The working committees of the ILO are tripartite; that is, on each committee we are supposed to have representatives of government, employers, and workers. But what happens if we get Communists officially seated as members of employer groups? The result is as preposterous as if the national Association of Manufacturers, or the United States Chamber of Commerce, should accept Communist agents on their Boards of Directors.

I simply could not accept such a situation. At the 1954 Conference I protested as strongly as possible, but to no avail. At the 1955 Conference I withdrew the United States employer delegation from participation in any ILO working committees upon which Communist so-called employers had been seated. I felt that a time had come to make a stand on principle.

At that time I got very little support for my action, and considerable criti-

cism. But at the June 1959 Conference, when, as I said, it was ruled definitely that Communist so-called "employers" could sit with full rights in the employer groups of the ILO committees, the employers from forty-six nations withdrew, in protest, from participation in those committees. This was due in no small part to the effective leadership by the United States employer delegate, Cola Parker.

In past years, the United States State Department has followed the theory that the Communists and the socialists were violently opposed to each other; and that the United States should support the socialists because that would help us contain the Communists. This was a ridiculous assumption. It is true that in the ILO the socialists and the Communists wrangle perpetually with each other. But in actual fact this means very little, because they are, you might say, simply two breeds of the same animal. What they are doing is competing for followers and political power, but their fundamental philosophies are really much the same. At an ILO meeting, which I attended, one of the worker delegates said, in substance:

"Why should free enterprise consider itself so important? It is free enterprise that has been responsible for many of the ills of the world. Now fortunately nationalized industry is coming to the fore and free enterprise can be put where it belongs."

Was it a Communist who said that? No indeed. It was Sir Alfred Roberts, the workers' delegate from England. I think the distinction between Communism and socialism has been excellently stated by Earl Bunting, who said to me one day, "Communism is the cruel force required to put socialism into

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effect."

The fact is that there is a fundamental cleavage within the ILO, and one for which I see no possible solution. It hinges upon the issue of nationalization of industry, government regimentation and control, against private ownership of industry, freedom of the individual, and freedom of competition.

Each year the situation of the free employers has been growing more impossible; and each year they have been louder in their objections to it. Each year the Communists have been getting

more insistent upon forcing their points, and more resentful when they fail to win some of them. Each year the Communist orators in the ILO have been growing more violently abusive of the United States, to such a point that, frankly, I cannot understand how the representatives of our government can sit there and listen to the accusations.

If things keep on getting rougher, I would not be surprised if some day the ILO blew up with a bang. And I must say that I, for one, would not be disappointed.

(See next page—Editor)

We Pause To Remark

On Page 8 of this issue we have published a carefully compiled record of some of the Hungarians who were being executed, for their part of the revolt of three years ago, right while Khrushchev — their real executioner — was packing his bag for his trip to America and then being welcomed in our country. The most striking thing about these pseudo-legalized murders is the age of the victims. You will note from the birthdates how young so many of the Hungarian patriots were, when they risked and lost their lives in their abortive fight for freedom.

* * * *

When the Kremlin gets around to offering tangible prizes for the most obsequious knee-bending to its traveling dignitaries, we suggest that the diamond-studded hammer and sickle be awarded to Governor Pat Brown of California. He greeted Khrushchev with the following: "We who respect you, we who admire you, welcome you to California."

* * * *

Khrushchev made a speech in Moscow, on his return from the United States, reporting on his trip. Near the beginning of that speech he said: "To tell you frankly, my feelings were mixed. The point is that immediately after the announcement of an exchange of visits, many press organs and some leaders in the United States launched a propaganda campaign against my coming to the United States." Further along in the same speech he said: "There are forces in the United States working against us and against easing of international tension These forces should be exposed, they must be shown to the world, publicly whipped, they must be subjected to the torments of Hades." The Committee Against Summit Entanglements, among others, would like to thank Comrade Khrushchev for this unkind attention. Some of us hope to deserve it even more in the future.

What Communists Say In The ILO

by

DON KNOWLTON

Supporting the preceding article, Mr. Knowlton has sent us a few excerpts from addresses of Communist delegates before the plenary session of the June, 1959 Annual Conference of the International Labor Organization. This meeting was attended by the representatives of eighty nations. And, as Mr. McGrath emphasized, your government is paying out over three million dollars per year of your tax money to give the Communists a forum and an opportunity to tell lies about us.

As a result of the slackening in economic development, one of the most important social problems affecting millions of workers in capitalist countries at the moment is that of mass unemployment.

Mr. Goroshkin
Government delegate, U.S.R.R.

The capitalist world is in need of sound social organization. But we cannot agree that social and political disorder *** arises as a result of maladjustment. The fact is that the workers do not wish to "adjust" themselves to exploitation and they never will. Hence such social and political disorder is absolutely inevitable in capitalist countries.

Mr. Popovich
Workers' delegate, Ukraine

American experts have found that by a better distribution of the social product a far larger population could be supported in the United States than is the case at the present time. And yet, as we know, the United States has several million unemployed, while further millions are living in poverty. This is not the result of a growth in population. The

fault is to be found in the economic structure, in which the greater part of the population enjoys only a very small part of the national revenue while millions of people starve, despite the enormous food reserves and the frequent destruction of food stocks to maintain artificially inflated prices.

Mr. Shvidchenko
Government delegate, Ukraine

Unemployment in capitalist countries is a chronic social evil for millions of workers and their families *** The self-styled "free employers" seek not to satisfy the needs of the population but to get the maximum profits. This is the economic law of capitalism and it is independent of the will of man.

Mr. Pasek
Workers' delegate, Czechoslovakia

Tens of millions of tons of coal stacked at pitheads, millions of barrels of oil which cannot be economically disposed of, stacks of undisposed textile goods, foreshadowing a crisis in the textile industry, a critical situation in shipping and shipbuilding—those are some of the characteristics of the present sit-

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uation of the capitalist economy as a whole.

Mr. Chajn
Government delegate, Poland

Reality shows us that the monopolies are seeking more and more to restrict trade union rights and freedoms. They wish to weaken the trade union organizations at any price. *** The United States Government is already applying anti-worker legislation and new anti-worker texts are at present being drafted.

Mr. Mihai
Workers' delegate, Romania

It is true that an American continually speaks about "free economy," and the free play of economic forces, and that he terms his system as that of "a competitive society." But such concepts are just a part of national tradition and have little, if anything, to do with reality. The time of free initiative and free competition has gone forever.

Mr. Januszewicz
Employers' delegate, Poland

I know that in many countries the desire to achieve maximum profits induces the capitalist leaders to introduce various methods of compulsion, such as

the so-called scientific organization of work, the main characteristic of which is an exaggerated intensification of individual labour.

Mr. Volik
Employers' delegate, Ukraine

We, in the socialist countries, know that our workers need not fear the consequences of automation; leaders of industry in the capitalist countries, on the other hand, do not consider themselves responsible for their workers' fate and dismiss them when they are no longer needed.

Mr. Surguchev
Employers' delegate, U.S.S.R.

For the monopolies, the cold war, wherever and however it is waged, is merely a source of profitable business.

Mr. Slipchenko
Government delegate, Ukraine

We heard a representative of the Government of the United States who, having collected all the lies and slander from the garbage-can of imperialist propaganda, spoke to distract our attention from the serious problem of defending the workers' real interests.

Mr. Pimenov
Workers' delegate, U.S.S.R.

This May Be Vong Of Us

The debutante, having just learned that she was to be seated next to a famous general at dinner, was afraid she might not appear mature and worldly wise enough for the occasion. "What can I say to him," she asked a friend, "that will give me anything more than his perfunctory attention?"

"Why just ask him," the friend replied, "if he was in the last war. Then when he says yes, ask him which side he was on."

We see by the papers that the United States has been sending plane-loads of infantry weapons to Laos. We hope nobody embarrasses Secretary Herter by asking which side he is shipping the guns to—or if he knows. It's a fair question, because not too many months ago our government was turning over millions of dollars to Souphanou Vong—then as now leader of the Communists in Laos—while he was in the Laotian cabinet, as Minister of Planning, with our blessing.

BULLETS

Some people are easily entertained. All you have to do is to sit down and listen to them.

Quoted By Militant Truth

An actress whose talent is detectable only with a tape measure.

Hamilton (Ontario) Spectator

The Informal Snooper Department has worked out a simplified tax form:

(A) How much did you make last year?

(B) How much have you got left?

(C) Send B.

We Got It From Harold J. Olson

The only well dressed men I saw in Russia were the mummies of Lenin and Stalin in the Kremlin.

Tom Anderson

Please don't talk when I'm interrupting.

Let's Have Better Mottoes Association

What this country needs is a medium-priced power mower that can be operated from an air conditioned room.

Uncle Mat

One of the best ways for a woman to catch a man is to keep her trap shut.

Gene Sperry

A race track is a place where windows clean people.

Harry Thompson

A person has to work himself to death these days to buy labor-saving devices.

Columbia State

The Communists are willing to consider as a "neutral" anyone who is on their side.

Pathfinder

The battle of the sexes will never be won. There is too much fraternizing with the enemy.

Nobody Will Claim It

If you see good in everybody you may be an optimist. And then again you may be nuts.

Brewster Blade

Laws die, books never.

Bulwer-Lytton

A man said to the universe,
"Sir, I exist!"

"However," replied the universe,
"The fact has not created in me
A sense of obligation."

Author Unknown

A church is a place where, the first time one goes, he has water thrown on him; the second time, he has rice thrown on him; and the third time, he has dirt thrown on him.

Some Misanthrope, Who Should Have Gone To Church More

It is woman's ambition to be weighed and found wanting.

Quote By Prochnow

It's going to be pretty tough if this country ever gets back to normal, and the fellows who write those college textbooks on economics have got to know what they're talking about again.

Anonymous, But Astute

Verily I do think
War is as hateful almost, and well-nigh
As ghastly, as this terrible Peace,
whereby
We halt forever on the crater's brink,
And feed the wind with phrases.

William Watson

IF YOU WANT IT STRAIGHT . . .

Do you? Does anybody really want it straight, today? The news and the editorializing, even in the anti-Communist press, and by some of the few recognized anti-Communist columnists and editors, make us wonder. Everybody seems to want to beat around the bush. Everybody wants to state, cautiously, that two and two, one must admit—and making due allowance for differences of opinion—are probably more than three and almost certainly less than five. But to come right out and say plainly that two and two are four; heavens to Betsy, a writer could lose his reputation today, and even be dubbed "controversial," for taking such an extreme position.

Typical of all the current comment about Castro, for instance, is the November 6 column by David Lawrence. As frequently happens, Mr. Lawrence is very daring. He even goes so far as to inform us that "there is a well-defined belief that the Soviet government is in on some of the things which the Castro government is doing to cause estrangement with the United States." And he solemnly explains that "the Cuban revolution has influential pro-Communists in its ranks." At this rate Mr. Lawrence may presently discover, and even tell his readers, that Nikita Khrushchev is a Marxist.

We are not engaging in this "spleen and sour disdain" because we enjoy the pastime. With the Communist advance now having gone so far as to make Cuba and Venezuela visible parts of the encirclement of "that last bastion of capitalism, the United States of America," it is time for plain language in describing the dangers of our situation. Castro is a Communist. Period. He is not just pulled and tugged by Communist influences and steered by Communist advisers. Fidel Castro himself has been a conscious and dedicated agent of the Kremlin ever since his student days. His whole "revolution" followed the Communist pattern, used Communist techniques, and was supported and managed by Moscow.

If You Want It Straight . . .

None of this is surmise on our part. The facts are plain and the record is clear. It takes a straining effort far beyond the call of duty, and a disregard of logic that would make Eleanor Roosevelt sound logical, to arrive at even the remote possibility that Fidel Castro is anything less than a twenty-four carat Communist. We have all to lose and nothing to gain when anybody, inside our government or out of it, gives way to wishful thinking and pretends otherwise.

* * * * *

Realism Is Painful . . .

Or does anybody really "want it straight" with regard to the steel strike? The steel companies have shown a lot of courage and determination in their effort to retain the management of their own businesses, reduce featherbedding, decrease the pitch of the inflationary spiral, and restore some stability and common sense to industry-labor relations. But do even the steel companies want anybody to put right down in black and white the truth of the whole situation: That the real power they have had to fear and face in this effort has not resided in David McDonald and his demagoguery, but in James Mitchell and the White House and *their* behind-the-scenes support of this demagoguery?

American industry should wake up to the fact that this administration, in its attitude towards labor-management disputes, is "neutral" on the side of labor, exactly as Nehru is "neutral" on the side of the Communists. Until then Industry will keep on going through motions as silly as those of the man hunting at a street corner for the quarter he lost half way down the block—because the light is better at the corner. Roosevelt in his balmy days never gave more powerful support to the most arrogant, ambitious, and socialistic labor bosses than Eisenhower has now given for six years. He just did it more openly. For Roosevelt could afford to talk like a demagogue, while Eisenhower has to confine himself, most of the time, to merely acting like one.

If You Want It Straight . . .

But It Would Have Helped . . .

As a matter of fact, does anybody want to recognize the extent to which "thought control" has been subtly but increasingly imposed on the American people by Communist planning and propaganda, just through slogans alone, over the past two decades? Until somebody writes a well-researched and definitive article on *Conquest By Catch Phrase*, we'll pinch-hit here by merely pointing out a few of the more glaring examples.

About Roosevelt . . .

First there was that masterpiece of Communist technique of twenty years ago: "I detest Roosevelt, but we have to support him because of his foreign policy." If we had not all been so innocent in those days we could have immediately seen that this was a Communist product, just by the intrinsic evidence. For until quite recently the key to Communist phrasing and Communist pretenses has been the exact reversal of the truth. Take the very worst thing about your deeds or your situation and put it forward as the best, so brazenly and boldly that the public is completely blinded by the magnitude of your lie. Certainly the *worst* thing about Roosevelt was his foreign policy. For while his Communist-guided attempts to socialize America domestically had to allow for a residue of understanding and opposition even within his own Democratic Party, his foreign policy was *completely* under Communist control. So the Communists cunningly, and typically, converted their point of greatest vulnerability into a spearhead of greatest apparent, and pretended, strength. They thus made that forward point the most unlikely for anybody to attack—and the most difficult for any perceptive enemy to rally his compatriots to attack. Half the otherwise informed and patriotic conservatives in America were going around saying sadly, to everybody who would listen: "I hate Roosevelt, but we must support him because of his foreign policy." And this was at a time when Roosevelt was doing everything possible to help Stalin bring on war,

If You Want It Straight . . .

for the sake of the advantages that a world-wide war and the resulting chaos would bring to Stalin and his Communist agents everywhere.

About The U. N. . . .

Next was "peace and security," in connection with establishment of the United Nations. The one thing which the Communists who spawned the United Nations did not want was *peace*, in the sense that the American people would understand that word. They wanted a strife-torn situation everywhere possible, to enable their agents to make more rapid progress. And what they had in mind for all the different peoples of the earth, instead of security from aggression, was the imposition of their own brand of brutal tyranny. It was primarily to promote these Communist purposes that the United Nations was designed. But what better way to get it accepted, and started on its way, than to claim exactly the opposite of those plans, and shout to the high heavens in favor of "peace and security." So that appealing, but deceptive and totally dishonest slogan, appears *thirty-two* times in the Charter of the United Nations. And the American people have been led by that fraudulent catch phrase to help the Communists bring to many nations the "peace" of enslavement and the "security" of a prison.

Or In The Taft Campaign . . .

Then there was: "I'm all for Taft, but he cannot win." Despite its reverse twist, whereby support of the man mentioned was to be weakened instead of strengthened, the remarkable similarity of this slogan to the Roosevelt gem should have made their common origin clear. And it also should have been obvious that the Communists were, once again, exactly reversing the truth, in order to convert their greatest weakness into their point of greatest *apparent* strength. But, as we have said many times before, the fundamentally decent Amer-

If You Want It Straight . . .

ican mind simply refuses to grasp the kind of enemy with which it now has to deal.

In 1951 and 1952 the Communists in the United States, and their bosses in Moscow, were badly worried and frightened over the American scene. This was not just because McCarthy was exposing their agents till it hurt, or because the American people were beginning to wake up to the extent of Communist infiltration into government, education, labor, and every segment of our national life! It was even more because their nemesis, Robert A. Taft, was about to be elected President of the United States.

It was entirely evident, to anybody who would look at the situation objectively — and the Communists are *always* objective and realistic in appraising their own positions—that Taft was going to be nominated and then elected by a landslide. His incredible vote-getting record in Ohio in 1950, the massive grass-roots support of Taft everywhere, the surveys as to where the politicians stood, and the visible revulsion of the American people against Sidney Hillman's stooge, Harry Truman, and all Truman had allowed the Communists to get away with—these and many more portents made it certain that Taft would walk away with the election in 1952, and that he would probably do so by the greatest plurality since the Republican Party had been founded. If Taft became President, the weeding out of Communist influences in this country would set the Communists back so far that it would take them a generation to recover. And the momentum of the setback, as well as the firm United States anti-Communist leadership in world affairs that could then be expected, might blow up the whole international conspiracy.

So what to do? Well, many things, from open bribery of delegates to vicious lies about Taft, which eventually were done. But first, and most important of all, reverse the truth exactly, so as to convert greatest weakness into greatest strength. Sweep the gullible American people off their feet and out of their senses, by a catch phrase manufactured with the benefit

If You Want It Straight . . .

of forty years of Communist cunning and experience in that very art. "I like Taft, but he can't win." It was brilliant, and so intrinsically Communist in its technique that even as noble and unsuspicious a statesman as Robert Taft should have realized what he was up against. It managed to crowd into seven words exactly the right amount of concession, and of apparent realism, as to make the fact that it was a perfect example of the Big Lie ignored and unsuspected by too many Americans.

Of course the Communists knew that the Republicans would probably win anyway. The rising resentment against Trumanism and the Achesonian State Department was too great for any other outcome. But certainly the general who had held back from taking Berlin, so that the Russians could do so; who had made American soldiers force at bayonet point the "repatriation" to Russia of at least two million refugees from Communism; and who, as President of Columbia University, had categorically denied that there was even one Communist on the Columbia faculty, and had refused even to receive a delegation of the American Legion determined to point some of them out; certainly that general, even as a Republican president, was not going to cause the Communists one-half of the trouble and worry that Taft would have caused them. The real consideration was to stop, and eliminate, Taft; and never mind anything else. With Taft out of the way, there would be plenty of time and opportunity to go to work on the new administration, no matter how Republican it claimed to be, nor how many good Americans there might be in it. So Taft was eliminated; and the greatest single factor in that liquidation was a lying Communist slogan: "I like Taft, but he can't win."

And Would Still Help Today . . .

Nor does the parade of such slogans ever cease. Phrase-making is a far more important part of the Communist arsenal, in the Communist-style war they are now fighting, than

If You Want It Straight . . .

rockets or submarines. "Containment," when what is planned is exactly the opposite of holding the Communist tyranny within its current boundaries; "peaceful coexistence," when what is intended is the subversion and swallowing up, by aggressive trouble-making that is exactly the opposite of "peaceful," the non-Communist countries in this "coexistence"; these and a dozen other catch phrases carry us and the rest of the still free world nearer every day towards the grave in which the Kremlin expects to bury us.

But the exhibit that set us off on this line of thought and prompted this review was that current concentrate of hypocrisy, "World Peace Through World Law." Under present circumstances it would be childish not to understand the "world peace" that is intended as simply the lack of all opposition to socialist plans; or the "world law" which is glorified as merely the imposing, above American sovereignty and American independence, of the power of a Communist-controlled court full of socialist puppets. It would be even more childish not to recognize the slogan itself—no matter how many good Americans mouth it—as fresh and first-grade merchandise from the Communist propaganda mill. And when any high-ranking American politician starts promoting "World Peace Through World Law" today, you can be sure that: (1) he is willing consciously to add his voice to the cacophony of Communist propaganda, for the sake of gaining their support or lessening their opposition in his own political maneuvering; or (2), he is too naive to know what he is doing. And the second of those explanations is too naive for this department—*if you want it straight.*

Propaganda, It's Wonderful

Everywhere in the world the gain for the Communists, from the Khrushchev visit to America, has been tremendous. But of course the most important advantage to the Kremlin was on its own side of the Iron Curtain.

One Bulgarian broadcast began: "Mr. Peace, as the ordinary Americans call Khrushchev, arrived in San Francisco today." And another reported, according to the Associated Press, that American newspapers had characterized the Khrushchev visit as the "most important landing since Columbus." That ought to convince the slaves that they had better be good.

CONFETTI

Two cannibals were chatting after a most hearty meal.

"That was certainly delicious," the guest said to his host.

"Yes, my wife does make good stew," the host said, "but I'm sure going to miss her."

* * *

Capper's Weekly tells of the Texan who had a new sports car. Asked if it was air conditioned, he replied: "No, but I always keep a couple of cold ones in the refrigerator."

* * *

Two lions escaped from a zoo in Washington, D.C., and didn't meet again for three months. One was fat, the other thin and visibly almost starving. Said the skinny one:

"I've never seen you looking better. How in the world do you manage to be so well fed?"

"It's easy," the fat lion replied. "I've been hiding in the Pentagon since our escape. I've been eating an admiral every day. So far nobody's noticed it."

* * *

"Ah'm named after muh papa and mama. Pa's first name was Ferdinand and Ma's name was Liza."

"So what did they call you?"
"Ferdeliza."

* * *

A man strolled nonchalantly into an expensive restaurant, sat down at the first vacant table, unwrapped a package and laid a sandwich before him, and reached over to the carafe and poured himself a glass of water.

The manager rushed over to remonstrate with him.

"Who are you?" the "guest" asked.
"I'm the manager."

"Just the man I want to see," the character told him. "Why isn't the orchestra playing?"

* * *

Powerfax tells of the man who, holding the same job with a newspaper for years, had a sign on his desk which read: Obituary Editor.

Recently his son took over the post, and promptly changed the sign to read: Son Of Obituary Editor.

* * *

One Monday morning in August, following an extremely hot and humid weekend, Uncle Mat remarked to a friend that he had spent the past two days in fishing through the ice.

"Fishing through the ice?" the friend repeated, amazed. "Where and what for?"

"At the club," Uncle Mat replied calmly. "For olives."

* * *

The music's outlandish,
The lyrics don't fit;
It's crazy and tuneless,
And boy! What a hit!

* * *

The two Texas tales in one take is probably two too many, but we can't put the following temptation behind us.

A six-foot-four giant of a man with a grizzled beard barged into a Dallas saloon, shot out the lights, tore a telephone book in two, then tossed down six double shots of straight bourbon without pausing for breath.

The bartender had never seen anyone so tough. Somewhat timidly he asked: "You're a stranger around here, aren't you?"

Spitting squarely into a cuspidor fifteen feet away, the newcomer growled: "Yeah, I'm from Waco. Down there they threw me out because I was effeminate."

CAPITALISM AND THE SPACE AGE

by

HANS F. SENNHOLZ

At the Third International Manufacturers Conference, held in New York a few years ago, and which your editor attended as an American delegate, one of the three subjects studied was the future outlook with regard to uses of atomic energy. Your editor, feeling that he was too far over his head to do anything but keep swimming, offered only one contribution to the discussion.

That contribution was to ask the delegates in my division to think about the difference in man's sociologically arranged circumstances, at the time when fire had been domesticated—and to give a lot of consideration to the significance and the likely results of that difference. For, when man first learned to control and use fire, there were no governments with the power and reach to arrogate unto themselves the control of fire and the development of its uses. Individuals and small groups everywhere, working separately in thousands of ways over tens of thousands of years, frequently bringing holocausts on themselves through this incredibly destructive force which they were learning to harness and trying to manage, gradually created by the use of fire all of the arts and artifacts, comforts and conveniences, and conquests of space and time, which cumulatively and together have made our civilization possible. And it is very doubtful if the total thought and planning given by man, in and through his governments, to the destructive use of fire and its products against his fellow men, has equalled even one percent of that thinking and planning about the use of fire for constructive purposes.

But today, individuals and groups are all but forbidden even to work on the control and uses of atomic energy, unless they are employed by governments, working on government projects under government direction—and therefore with most of the projects inevitably concerned with increasing the quantity or quality of a government's power to destroy its enemies. What man can really do with atomic energy, to take another giant and Promethean step forward and outward, we shall not begin to know until we have broken the monopoly of governments over this new tool of such tremendous potentiality.

Dr. Sennholz obviously had arrived at much of this same line of thought. But he has developed it from a more practical approach, and with the future of rockets as his first consideration. Nor is the excellence of his analysis affected in the slightest by the fact that, in our opinion, he too readily accepts a lot of Communist pretenses as a part of his premise. Your editor belongs to that group which believes the Soviets, even with all of the scientific know-how they have sweated out of their captured German scientists and stolen from our laboratories, have still manufactured lies far bigger than their Luniks; and

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that they have put the lies into orbits or projected paths much farther and faster than anything else they have launched. But to whatever extent the Communist claims are mere propaganda hoaxes, the arguments which Dr. Sennholz advances become just that much stronger. There is even less reason for us to follow in the Soviet footsteps if those supposedly giant steps have been put there by a broomstick in an empty boot.

EVER SINCE SPUTNIK I made its appearance in our evening skies in the fall of 1957, many Americans have felt embarrassment about the apparent Russian superiority in the conquest of space. At first consolation was derived from the official explanation that our efforts were aimed at more realistic military objectives, such as the production of atomic and hydrogen bombs and fast airplanes for strategic employment in all parts of the world. We were told that the United States Government was caught unprepared, with a low-priority scientific space program, and that the rocket program was hampered by the rivalries among the three branches of the Armed Forces.

This official explanation temporarily soothed the self-confidence of many Americans. The fact that our satellites soon followed was reassuring as to our ability and know-how. Also, our low-priority program was replaced by one with top priority, and the conquest of space supposedly became the foremost concern of the President and his scientific advisors. We gained hope that soon our scientists would catch up with the Russians.

Then suddenly, a few days before Soviet Premier Khrushchev's visit to the United States, a Russian moon rocket jolted the scarcely regained confidence of much of the American public. With the new demonstration of Russian leadership in space a feeling of

resignation and frustration seems to have developed. Space authorities and other government officials now speak of the futility of our endeavors to catch up with the Soviet scientists. Some even proclaim a Soviet advance and leadership of twenty years. In sheer desperation our officials now are searching for new plans and programs, additional authority and, above all, more Congressional allocations for research.

In the meantime an increasing number of politicians and government officials have been clamoring for radical changes in our ways of life. Some see the need for a radical reorganization of our educational system in order to compete more successfully with Russian knowledge. Others seem to infer from the orbiting of Russian satellites that our economy should be organized along lines that are similar to those of the centrally directed Russian economy. Individual enterprise is said to be unfit for space and the new age being ushered in by its conquest.

The more subtle version of this "need-for change" notion demands that we begin to tighten our belts lest we lose the military and economic races with Soviet Russia. The watchword of this version is "civilian austerity," which is to provide more money and resources for the more vital purposes of space research. Or, in Khrushchev's humorous terminology, we too are to produce moon rockets rather than sausages.

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Following Soviet Russia

All these notions and conclusions obviously harbor a fatal danger to our free economic system and American way of life. The more we imitate the communist system of Soviet Russia, whether it be in the conquest of space, in education, or economic production, the more we weaken and undermine the moral and economic pillars of our strength.

Our space program is becoming a clear imitation of a similar program of the Soviet Government. And yet after two years of supposedly all-out effort by the United States Government, we admittedly suffer acute embarrassment because of the Soviet successes. Along Soviet lines of central planning and government research the United States Government has created an "Advanced Research Projects Agency. (A.R.P.A.)" This central organ has taken charge of all military space projects. Furthermore, the United States Government has created the "National Aeronautics and Space Administration (N.A.S.A.)" This agency has taken over all civilian scientific projects of lunar probes and man-in-space programs. In other words, there is no aspect of our conquest of space which has not been taken over by the United States Government.

Thus the Russian-American contest in matters of space has become a contest between the Soviet Government and the Government of the United States. It is carried out in a field chosen by the Soviet Government. The latter consequently enjoys a head start of several years. And the rules of the game which make research and production an exclusive government affair clearly are of Soviet origin. Under such conditions it is rather dubious that the United States

Government will ever catch up, much less excel.

Our strength lies in the initiative and know-how of millions of free men laboring and competing with each other in countless individualistic enterprises. When will we remember this foundation of our strength and way of life? Or will we continue to imitate an alien system that has caused us embarrassment and frustration and ultimately will lead us to disaster?

Space and the Entrepreneur

A capitalist society would approach the conquest rather differently. The government would stay out of the race entirely unless space travelling were endowed with military significance. As it is very difficult to foresee future military developments the capitalist government probably should endeavor to stay abreast of the military aspects of space.

Instead of taking charge of all civilian scientific projects of space probes it would rely solely on individual initiative and research. It would merely act as a buyer of space vehicles rather than as the monopolistic producer. Instead of spending billions of dollars on research in its own laboratories the government would buy space knowledge and space ships from competing private enterprises. In short, it would rely on the American entrepreneur and appeal to his profit motive. In my belief, such an approach would mobilize immediately the inventive genius and ingenuity of our best businessmen and scientists.

Let us assume the United States Government were to free all private research from governmental controls and offer to purchase a moon rocket at a price of one hundred million dollars

Capitalism And The Space Age

net upon delivery. It probably would soon be able to commence rapid firing at the moon. For thousands of American corporations would be eager to earn such profits. They would take great risks in expenditures and capital outlays and seek and train the best scientists in order to build the desired rockets. They would devise ever new ways and methods of production, improve the efficiency and performance of their products and, last but not least, continuously reduce the costs of production.

Such an approach nevertheless would give a "regulatory" power to the government. For in a market economy the intensity of the buyer's demand, be the buyer private or public, and his willingness to pay certain prices, determine the process of production. In other words, the government can determine business effort and production by the prices it is willing to pay. A low price for a moon rocket would stimulate limited efforts, a higher price greater efforts. To send quickly an American expedition to Mercury, Venus, or Mars would, of course, require a much higher price tag than a simple earth satellite.

A capitalist government would also abolish all governmental controls, and abandon its own production efforts, in the related field of atomic propulsion. Instead of relying on an "Atomic Energy Commission" for the production of fissionable material, and for research in the application of atomic energy, it would call on American industry to deliver the desired material. It is hard to imagine what unhampered rocket and atomic energy industries could bring forth.

But can private enterprise really do the job? Can companies provide the

know-how and resources for such an enormous undertaking? I am sure they can. They build skyscrapers, giant ocean liners, jet planes and huge hydraulic plants. In fact, there is no technological problem of any size and magnitude which our corporations are not willing to solve. A giant task that would surpass the capital resources of any one corporation probably would be handled by syndicates of corporations pooling their resources and sharing the risk. Or, entirely new corporations would be founded by promoters who would raise the risk capital necessary for the venture. Billion dollar corporations of space should be connected with prospects of profits.

A free space industry probably would be profitable, and thus be prosperous and growing, because the government, whose interests would naturally be limited to military objectives, would not be the only buyer. It is likely that the real exploration of space would be carried out by private expeditions organized by private companies. Like the nineteenth century expeditions to the unknown regions of our world, space expeditions probably would attract numerous scientific explorers, adventurers, and fortune hunters. There cannot be any doubt that a successful expedition to Jupiter or Saturn would be rewarded with large fortunes through the sale of its reports to radio, television, and publications, or the sale of its pictures and samples of matter and life from the other planets.

Our present conceptions of the huge costs of rocket construction clearly are the result of the tremendous government expenditures on space projects. It is a fair assumption, based on past experience and on our knowledge of gov-

Capitalism And The Space Age

ernment operations, that competing private corporations could do the job at a fraction of the present research and production costs incurred by the various government agencies, offices, laboratories, and the branches of the Armed Forces.

No Armament Millionaires

But the exploration of space by private enterprise is prevented by our present economic policies. Our political administrations show more concern about industrial profits than progress in space. To them it is of greater importance that armament expenditures, and in particular missile expenditures, should create no new millionaires. The conquest of space is to be used solely for the aggrandizement of governmental power.

Our tax laws, which are designed to prevent the formation of private fortunes, have made risk-taking prohibitive. Why should an industrialist sponsor and organize a dangerous space expedition if the eventual profits are to be appropriated by the government through confiscatory taxes, such as a 51% corporation tax on top of a 91% federal income tax and a variety of state taxes? If the expedition fails he loses his investments; if it succeeds the government confiscates his profits.

At present our government is wasting a great deal of time and effort in giving missile orders. Its bargaining is shrewish and unpredictable. Its contracts lack business trust because they are subject to sudden cancellations, stop orders, and continuous changes. After completion of a government project and after the confiscatory taxes have been paid, the government frequently forces complicated procedures of re-negotiation on its suppliers in order to squeeze out the remaining profits which they might have had made under their contracts. It is obvious that we are less concerned about getting quick and big results than about prevention of profits.

Under such conditions it is doubtful that the American entrepreneurs will ever be interested in our conquest of space, which thus remains the task of the United States President and his government employees. Thus we must prepare ourselves for future failures, disappointments, and frustrations. Progress, if any, must be painfully slow. But the friend of capitalism cannot help but dream about private space expeditions, flying with the speed of light from Centauri to Sirius and other solar systems, in space ships produced by free enterprises and manned by daring adventurers.

Quod Erat Demonstrandum

When we remarked some months ago, in our argument over the Great Pasternak Pretense, that the Nobel Prize Committees had now become for all practical purposes nothing more nor less than propaganda agencies for the Kremlin, we received a few skeptical comments from readers blinded by their own purity of soul—as well as some biting and satirical criticism from our otherwise good friend, Eugene Lyons. We wonder if the awarding of the Nobel Prize for Literature to Salvatore Quasimodo has made our statement more convincing. It should, for we defy even Eugene Lyons to find any justification or even plausible reason for this award except that it will help the Communists in Italy.

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There are positively no butterflies or pigeons on our premises. The butterflies you think you feel in your stomach are entirely imaginary, caused by reading decisions of the United States Supreme Court. The pigeons you think you see are probably Brock Chisholm and Harry Overstreet, flitting about on tours of introspection.

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WE PAUSE TO REMARK

Some of the copy for the "advertisement" on the opposite page came from a flyer of the Greater Los Angeles Mental Laundry, which a friend in California was kind enough to send us. We have been glad to add a few touches and run the advertisement — without cost to the participants!

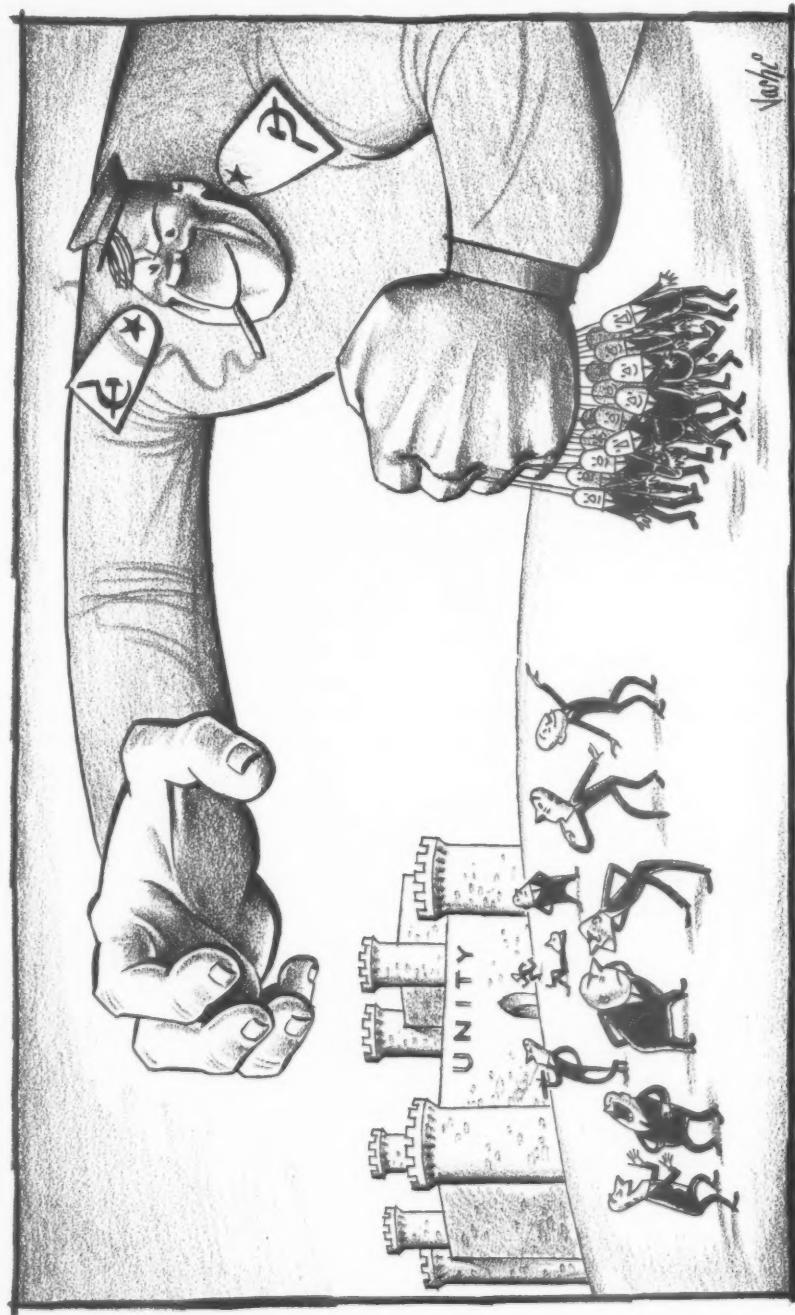
At least ninety percent of the American people have no inkling of how far this many-faceted "mental health" racket has already been pushed, nor of the sinister forces behind much of the development. But there is an increasing drive to classify every human fault, from sheer laziness to indulging in murder during armed robbery, as a mental disease of the individual which is *really* the fault of society. Some advocates of the welfare state, such as Harry Overstreet, even seriously contend that people who are angrily against public housing, the TVA, financial and technical aid to backward countries, and other causes so dear to the Liberals, are "well along the road toward mental illness." In which statement we see a clear foreshadowing of the intended effort of the more "advanced" Liberals, in due course, to incarcerate their enemies in "protective" institutions, on a far more widespread scale than they have dared attempt so far.

Yet we go right on placing increasing powers and resources in the hands of these "guardians" of our mental health.

The fact that they include a large number of gullible do-gooders, job-hunting social workers, opportunistic politicians, quack psychiatrists, and even a sprinkling of able and honorable physicians, to every Communist who is pulling the strings, does not alter the present results nor lessen the future danger. This whole trend is one of the most effectively subversive attacks on the substance and strength of the American social organism which we have to face today.

For thousands of years man was primarily concerned with finding food for his family, building houses, learning to control the forces of nature, creating machines that would cater to his comforts, fighting his enemies with tangible weapons, and dealing objectively with the numberless problems and needs of his daily existence. Even in his religion he worshipped gods or a God that might be touched or seen. And the main thought of most of mankind was to get on with the work to be done. But today man is being driven, urged, and hounded, by armies of Freudian quacks and Pavlovian plotters, to look inward instead of outward. Until man's obsession with his own mind in becoming the colossal obscenity of the Twentieth Century. And of course, like every other possible obscenity, it is being promoted and utilized by the Communists for their own purposes.

In Place Of A Thousand Words



Behind The Iron Curtain They Really Hang Together

A REVIEW OF REVIEWS

by

REVILO P. OLIVER

The globular Butcher Boy has come and gone, leaving a mephitic smell that makes even the less sensitive Americans hold their noses. The stench is centered in Washington, and the most irresolute Hamlet among us can no longer doubt what is rotten there. Khrushchev's visit, which the world can understand only on the supposition that we are now negotiating the details of our surrender, must have been somehow contrived by the great apparatus of traitors that has been manipulating our government for a quarter of a century. These criminals, with the coöperation of their accomplices throughout the country, undoubtedly prepared what the people of the world will regard as the triumph of Soviet foreign policy.

Dr. Wladyslaw W. Kulski, who was in the Polish diplomatic service until the American government announced its betrayal of the Poles into the hands of the enemies of mankind, has written a detailed history of Soviet foreign policy since 1917, *PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE* (Henry Regnery, Chicago; 682 pages, \$12.50). This he has compiled with particular attention to the pronouncements of master criminals in Russia and the subjugated territories of Eastern Europe, official documents, and propaganda, translating copiously from Russian and other Slavic languages.

A few pages of this book will suffice to enlighten anyone who does not yet understand that Communists discharge words as cuttlefish excrete sepia, to hide

their movements and blind their prey. For those who have grasped this point, the book, which necessarily records the repetition of standard Communist techniques in relation to one country after another, is apt to become tedious, unless the reader has at hand a file of some such newspaper as the *Washington Post*, so that he can observe the remarkable psychic *rapport* which enables our "Liberal" commentators and editors to echo so faithfully on every occasion the noises that the Kremlin makes about "democracy," "colonialism," "one world," and "peaceful settlements."

If you read the book closely, however, you will find here and there indications of Communist versatility that may astonish you; for example, evidence of an attempt in Spain to stimulate the formation of a "National Front" to get rid of General Franco by restoring the Spanish monarchy. And you will find some real gems. Worthy of letters of gold is the admission sadly made by a Polish Communist whose plans encountered unexpected opposition: "Thinking is a process which even we could not make people un-learn." Let us hope that soon the leading American proponents of "peaceful co-existence" will be making similar explanations to their boss.

* * *

You will often find that just a little effort on your own part will make the reports of congressional investigating committees more interesting and more instructive. For instance, a recent wit-

A Review Of Reviews

ness (House: *Communist Training Operations*, I) was a Mr. Sidney Finkelstein, who identified himself as a professional author of books on "esthetics, philosophy of arts and music," sanctimoniously denounced the committee for trying to "intimidate the free exploration of controversial ideas that are necessary for a good education and for our country's progress," and then crawled under the Fifth Amendment, refusing to answer questions concerning membership in the Communist conspiracy and participation in various Communist operations. The committee did not ask for a list of the witness's writings, but if you will stroll to the nearest public library, you will probably find on the shelves a quite popular book, *Art and Society*, by Sidney Finkelstein, first published in 1947 by International Publishers, who are identified in the committee's *Guide to Subversive Organizations* as an "official publishing house of the Communist Party."

If you are not familiar with specimens of this kind of writing, you will find the book quite instructive. The author is not by any means an ignorant man. He can mention Aristotle and Euripides; he can quote Marlowe, Shakespeare, and Webster; he can cite studies of the Renaissance by Burckhardt and Symonds. He really knows a great deal about the history of art, and he has mastered the fashionable patter of contemporary criticism. He speaks confidently of the "stature" of a painting, of "functional art structure," and of "the sensuous textures of the language of art."

There is nothing overtly Communistic in the book. Many an American, indeed, can read it without noticing

anything more objectionable than a mild mania on the subject of "folk art" and some silly remarks about the "high quality of American jazz." With ostensible objectivity the author tells us that Dreiser and Picasso were Communists, but his whole concern is for "democracy" and "brotherhood." Many readers will be sympathetic to such remarks as "a thriving, democratic culture is fully as important to the life of a free nation as technical education" or "we need to release the tremendous creative talent and genius latent among our people." Only if you read the book critically will you be able to measure the subtle distortion of facts and values in almost every line, the slow and gentle poison that will accumulate in the mind of an innocent and uninformed reader who supposes that he has in his hands the work of an "expert" on the "appreciation of art."

We have long since learned that a Bolshevik is not to be identified by a dirty shirt, a beard, and a smoking bomb in his hand, but many Americans have yet to realize that he as seldom identifies himself by open propaganda for Communism. His first purpose is to poison *all* the wells of Western culture. He is a Protean and frighteningly versatile enemy, perhaps never so dangerous as when he talks enthusiastically of the harmonies of Gluck or the lyrics of Leopardi.

* * *

The desire for self-improvement felt by so many Americans explains the heavy sale in drug stores these days of a book by Ashley Montagu, *The Cultured Man* (Permabooks, New York; 308 pages, 35¢). This is a reprint of a book published last year by the World Publishing Co. of Cleveland, the firm that recently profited from a governmental

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order that junked the thousands and thousands of copies of *Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* that had been supplied to the employees in our Civil Service, and replaced them with a counterfeit entitled *Webster's New World Dictionary*, in which slovenly lexicography is accompanied by frequent doses of the kind of propaganda that is disseminated by the "United Nations" and other anti-American organizations.

Dr. Montagu, who obtained his degree from Columbia soon after he came to this country, established his reputation with a competent dissertation on one of the lowest forms of human life, the aborigines who in Australia multiplied for at least fifty thousand years without once suspecting that pregnancy might in some way be related to sexual intercourse. Recently, however, he has become noted as an anthropologist who is both willing and able to claim with a straight face that there is no difference between races, and he has accordingly flourished mightily as a darling of the "United Nations" and its collaborators.

If *The Cultured Man* were an obviously bad or silly book, we should not notice it here. But it is not. The book opens with an evidently earnest, persuasive, and generally sound essay on the nature and value of culture, which is properly defined by reference to the Graeco-Roman concept of *pædeia* and *humanitas*; everyone will be pleased by the author's eloquent praise of humanistic education and his acute criticism of the tendencies that are reducing us to a society in which "one becomes grateful to 'Big Brother' for assuming the task of directing the life that one is no longer capable of directing oneself." The author's standards are high—given the audience to which he addresses himself,

courageously high: no university president would dare to say publicly that "an ordinarily well-educated man" must be able to read Latin, Greek, French and German, and to speak at least one of these.

The greater part of the book consists of questions and answers in almost all of the many areas of human culture, so that the reader may, by scoring himself, "take a survey of his own cultural status." There are, to be sure, a few errors. Dr. Montagu thinks, for example, that *The Degradation of the Democratic Dogma* was written by Brooks Adams, that the *yolk* is the part of the egg used in tempera painting, and that the Supreme Court is the *legislative* branch of our government. A considerable amount of space is wasted on trivialities, such as the information that "the first person to win over \$100,000 on a quiz show was Charles Van Doren." But although no one who does not employ the now famous technique used in "quiz shows" could answer all the questions in this book offhand, the questions are, on the whole, well chosen and correctly answered.

It is in this generally laudable context that we find some very curious affirmations. Given Dr. Montagu's prejudices or financial interests, we are prepared to discover that, as surely as the earth revolves about the sun, the interbreeding of whites and blacks is biologically beneficial, and that the Americans must be taught "democracy" at the point of a bayonet. We expect to be told that everybody is equal to everybody else, but we are a little astonished to find that an exception to this general rule is made for officers in our army and navy, whose intelligence, we are told, is less than that of animals.

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We pardon such statements as "man is the only living species that attacks and enters into conflict with members of his own species," since it is possible that Dr. Montagu, in the course of his extensive education, never witnessed a dogfight, but we are disconcerted when we learn that every educated man knows that "economic planning would assist every segment of society," and that American physicians are such a greedy lot that the practice of medicine must be "socialized," because "the health of the people should not be in the charge of any private monopoly."

The most distinctive activity of a cultured man—or at least that to which he is most frequently exhorted in these pages—is spitting at the late Senator McCarthy, who was "a nasty piece of work" and is to be equated with Attila the Hun and Hitler. The next most important activity? "To protest against the testing of atom bombs is the least that a man can do."

When we have passed this point, however, we can foresee that everybody who is not sub-human knows that the Russians "have long been exceptionally gifted scientists." And we are then ready to climb to the peak of the cultural Olympus, from which we see that "our attitude to the Russians should be such that we inspire them with a feeling that we can be trusted."

* * *

We really cannot be angry with many of our "intellectuals," for they frequently exhibit a winsome naïveté.

One of the many things that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare does with your money is publish a monthly magazine called *Public Health Reports*. The July issue contains a variety of things, including, of course,

a yell from the Secretary of Health &c. for more money and "more professionally trained personnel in all fields of mental health," but you should not overlook the glad tidings (p. 646) that a psychiatrist has at last arrived in the Sudan to scatter the blossoms of mental health among the fuzzy-wuzzies. On the basis of clinical observations in his new practice, however, the emissary of modern science reports that while Freud is O.K., "a dream book written by a Moslem healer, Ibn Sireen," is "of much more value."

The psychiatrist undoubtedly refers to Muhammad ibn Sirîn, an ascetic of Basra who died in 728 a.d., having written nothing at all. Under his name, however, were forged in later centuries some four or five dream-books, all of the same general type, of which the best known and most widely circulated is the *Kitâb Ta'bîr al-Ru'yâ* ("Book of the Explanation of Dreams"), from which I extract the following bit of wisdom for your guidance:

If, while sleeping on your right side, you dream that you are riding on an elephant by night, you will have to undertake within the next few days an important piece of business that will eventually be very profitable to you; but if you dream that you ride on the elephant in the daytime, you will soon divorce your wife and consequently find yourself in lots of trouble. (I must caution you that this is true only if you dream while in the position indicated, but, as is explained earlier in the book, every sensible person will be careful to sleep only on his right side, because in that position he is much more likely to have dreams of good omen.)

The psychiatrist out in the Sudan also reports that he is co-operating with

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the local medicine men. "He said he often referred patients to them, and they, in turn, were beginning to refer patients to him." And you may be sure that when a half-naked Sudanese witch-doctor, with a brass ring in his nose and a human rib in his matted hair, passes the American-trained psychiatrist on a jungle trail, they tip one another a knowing wink.

* * *

The witchcraft practiced by primitive peoples is a subject of great importance to us, both for our understanding of human beings who differ so much from us, and for our understanding of ourselves, who in many ways resemble them. It is a great pity, therefore, that the study of anthropology has been so long perverted by the influence of Franz Boas, a twisted little man with a deep-seated malice toward the civilization that gave him a professorship at Columbia, and one of our most noted Communist-fronters. It was he who imposed the iron dogma that there *can* be no innate differences between human beings, and so placed a whole generation of anthropologists in the position of the Mediaeval astronomers, who had to make their observations conform to the dictum that the sun revolves about the earth. It is to this pseudo-scientific dogmatism that we owe, together with other plagues, the silly notion that we can make aborigines happy by providing them with Cadillacs and ballot-boxes.

One of Boas' more exhilarated disciples was Ruth Benedict, who is now the subject of a biography by Margaret Mead, *An Anthropologist at Work* (Houghton, Mifflin, Boston; 584 pages, \$6.00). Although the book suggests nothing so much as a biography of a sophisticated Joanna Southcott by a lite-

rate devotee, it will be of some interest to observers of the cult.

Some information of the kind that we need in more systematic form is to be found in the still current book by Dr. Harry B. Wright, *Witness to Witchcraft* (Funk & Wagnalls, New York; 246 pages, \$3.95). The author, who has observed savages in all parts of the world, ascertained that the sorcerers really do effect cures of apparently pathological conditions by methods which, although usually involving the ancillary use of drugs and prestidigitation, depend primarily on the patient's susceptibility to suggestion. Many an œdema or fever that Dr. Wright had verified by palpation or a thermometer was cured by incantations and the application of disgusting substances of no medicinal value. When we pass from the baffling problems of psychosomatic medicine to the strictly psychological, the results, as the author pointedly remarks, are entirely in the patient's mind and therefore usually beyond the reach of scientific observation, but he did find evidence that the more able sorcerers can procure death by simply convincing the victim that he will die at an appointed time.

The lesson, of course, is clear. When a fetish-man heals a patient by sucking out the evil spirit in the form of a dead grasshopper from his shoulder, or a psychoanalyst induces his patient to remember or imagine some "conflict" that presumably causes his unhappiness, the efficacy of the cure does not in the least prove that the patient really had a grasshopper in his shoulder or an Oedipus-complex in his head. All societies have their witches and warlocks who, with respect to their customers, are, "intellectuals who live by their wits."

A Review Of The News

This is a magazine of opinion. But opinion should be based on facts. Here are the facts for OCTOBER, 1959

Thursday, October 1

- Secretary of State Christian R. Herter assures Italian Premier Antonio Segni in Washington that no Western "basic principles or rights" will be surrendered in the forthcoming "summit conference."
- Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba asserts that "to let the present chance for peace in Algeria slip away would be criminal."
- The sixty-eight member nations of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund approve establishment of a new lending agency, the International Development Association, with a capital of one billion dollars, one third paid in by the United States.
- Ports along the East and Gulf Coasts are shut down by a strike that equally surprises union leaders, waterfront employers, and mediation officials.

Friday, October 2

- Dean Acheson, former Secretary of State, declares at a meeting in Bonn that it is playing the Soviet game even to discuss the Berlin situation "because there is nothing to talk about there."
- Adam Rapacki, Communist Poland's Foreign Minister, advises the United Nations to recognize the existence of "the two Germanies" and thus seek "a final solution."
- Italian Premier Segni says "we could not commit a greater error than

to dismantle, without appropriate guarantees, and in a misguided desire for peace, the instruments to which we entrusted our security."

Saturday, October 3

- The Soviet Union fires a space vehicle which — according to the Soviet announcement — is expected to sail around the moon and photograph its hidden backside.
- The French Government, as reported by "reliable sources" in Paris, "is not yet convinced that the Soviet Union has met all Western conditions for a summit conference."
- Senator Henry M. Jackson outlines the activities of his Subcommittee on National Policy Machinery which is to supply a non-partisan Congressional inquiry on the United States ability to deal "with decades of cold war."

- The steel-workers union's executive board rejects the industry's proposal to settle the national steel strike.

Sunday, October 4

- British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan asserts he is certain that President Eisenhower and Nikita S. Khrushchev have agreed on "summit conference."
- Mrs. Pandit, Nehru's sister and India's Ambassador to Britain, renews her country's plea that Red China be admitted to the United Nations.

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→ Paul G. Hoffmann, managing director of the United Nations Special Fund, warns that the gap is "widening between the income levels in the wealthy and in the underprivileged countries."

→ Dr. T. Keith Glennan, head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, asserts that the United States is not able to match the Soviet Union in the propulsion field and that "we cannot run second very long and still talk realistically about leadership."

→ Mikhail A. Suslov, secretary of the Soviet Union's Communist Party, declares in Peiping that Soviet production of iron, steel and electric power registers in 1959 "the greatest annual increases ever known in the Soviet Union."

Monday, October 5

→ Secretary of State Herter declares that the United States, Britain, and France are determined to maintain their garrisons in West Berlin "until Germany is united," but does not say whether they will deal with the Ulbricht regime.

→ Soviet First Deputy Premier Frol R. Kozlov indicates that a place will be sought for the Communist East German regime in any "summit conference" to deal with the German question.

→ President Eisenhower invokes the Taft-Hartley Act's provisions to end the Atlantic and Gulf Coast dockers' strike because it "imperils the nation's health and welfare."

Tuesday, October 6

→ Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon warns that an attempt of the Red

Chinese regime to seize Taiwan and the Chinese off-shore islands may mean the beginning of "total world war."

→ Nikita S. Khrushchev declares in Moscow that a "summit meeting will evidently be held this autumn or winter."

→ Archbishop Makarios and fellow-traveling General George Grivas, Greek Cypriote leaders, assert that "all our misunderstandings have been settled."

Wednesday, October 7

→ Iraqi Premier Abdul Karim el-Kassem is wounded in an assassination attempt.

→ Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai tells Indian Prime Minister Nehru that the present "difficulties in Indian-Chinese relations are merely an episode in our age-old relations."

→ Agents of the Ulbricht regime raise Communist flags on eighty-five elevated railway stations in West Berlin and fight police removing them.

→ General Pedro E. Aramburu of Argentina, a bitter political enemy of former dictator Juan D. Peron, pleads that Peron's party be legalized.

Thursday, October 8

→ Macmillan's Conservative Party wins the British elections in a landslide and gains a majority of more than one hundred seats in the House of Commons.

→ The Political Committee of the United Nations decides to take up Khrushchev's proposal for "total disarmament" as its first business.

→ Argentine President Frondizi decides to keep "Peronistas" off the ballot

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in the next congressional elections of Argentina.

→ President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic declares his readiness to accept a United Nations commission that would implement all United Nations resolutions regarding Israel and the Arabs.

→ Walter P. Reuther declares "liberal Republicans such as Senator Jacob K. Javits ought to be in the Democratic party."

Friday, October 9

→ The United Nations' General Assembly decides to admit a full debate on the Red Chinese aggression against Tibet.

→ Mexico's President Adolfo Lopez Mateos arrives for a state visit in Washington.

→ President Eisenhower praises Iran's "firm stand" against Soviet propaganda.

→ Henry Cabot Lodge, Eisenhower's personal representative during the Khrushchev visit in the United States, asserts that visit will lead to "a new, mutually beneficial method of dealing with international problems."

→ President Eisenhower invokes the Taft-Hartley Act by creating a Board of Inquiry on the crippling steel strike.

Saturday, October 10

→ Harold Macmillan proposes a "Western summit meeting" between Eisenhower, de Gaulle and himself in preparation for the "summit meeting" with Khrushchev.

→ United States negotiations with Turkey concerning the construction of

an intermediate-range ballistic missile base on Turkish soil are completed.

→ On his return to Moscow from his visit to Red China, Khrushchev declares the Soviet Union and Red China "could not be more united on all problems."

→ President Chiang Kai-shek announces that "next year will be our task to rid the mainland of the Communists."

→ Leading Laotian officers express their fear that the next few months will see increasing Communist invasion attempts against Laos.

→ The resumption of the dock strike is announced immediately after the eighty-days injunction, under the Taft-Hartley Act, expires.

Sunday, October 11

→ West Germany's Social Democratic Party, "neutralist" and committed to taking Germany out of NATO, wins significant elections in Bremen.

→ Speaking of the Soviet Union's superiority in missile and space thrusts, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson asserts "we are falling short . . . I don't think we have the proper sense of urgency."

→ Gyalo Thondrup, a brother of the Dalai Lama, appeals to the Asian and African members of the United Nations to support the Tibetan cause before the General Assembly.

Monday, October 12

→ On a visit to Moscow John A. McCone, Chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, declares that both, the Soviet Union and the United States, would profit from "collaboration" in the field of atomic energy.

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→ Communist Poland receives forty-three votes in the United Nations' balloting for a seat in the Security Council, against thirty-four votes cast for Turkey, the candidate of the Western powers, with at least eight Latin American nations voting for Poland.

→ By a vote of forty-three to eleven the General Assembly of the United Nations decides to place the Tibetan situation on its agenda.

→ Former Governor of Virginia, John S. Battle, resigns from the President's Civil Rights Commission in protest against its decision to advocate the appointment of Federal registrars to control state elections.

Tuesday, October 13

→ Dr. Adenauer declares that his Government will under no circumstances change its policies toward Communist Eastern Europe, particularly not toward Communist Poland.

→ While the United States Government does not expect a "summit meeting" before early January, Harold Macmillan reiterates his "hopes" it will take place this year.

→ Fidel Castro's Government recognizes "a rising opposition" against its regime in Cuba.

→ The French Government offers safe conduct to the Algerian rebel leaders if and when they come to Paris to negotiate a cease-fire.

Wednesday, October 14

→ The United Nations fact-finding commission in Laos is reportedly in possession of evidence that the Communist rebels in Laos are under the direct su-

pervision of Red Chinese Marshal Peng Teh-huai, who was the commander of Red Chinese troops during the Korean war.

→ Eight members of the Gaullist group in the French National Assembly break away from the party because of their disagreement with President de Gaulle's Algeria policy.

→ Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen leaves Manila to become Advisor on Soviet Affairs to the Secretary of State.

Thursday, October 15

→ The Development Loan Fund announces that in the future its loans to underdeveloped countries must "normally" be spent on American goods.

→ Major General John B. Medaris, commander of the Army Ordnance Missile Command (rockets and space research) decides to retire at the age of fifty-seven in protest against the inadequate Administration support of the rocket program.

→ The United States Attorney General applies for a court order to reopen the strike-bound steel mills.

→ The Soviet Union asks for the recall of Russell A. Langelle, United States Embassy officer in Moscow in charge of security, on charges of "spying."

→ A spokesman for the Gaullist party discloses that "rightist forces," mainly soldiers and politicians who participated in May 1958 in the Algerian events that resulted in General de Gaulle's taking power, "have plotted to overthrow the government of Premier Michel Debré."

Friday, October 16

→ The French National Assembly ap-

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proves by a vote of 441 to 23 President de Gaulle's Algerian policy.

→ The Government in Baghdad charges that "a second sinful attempt to assassinate Premier Abdul Karim el-Kassem" has been uncovered and that the United Arab Republic "concentrated troops along the Iraqi Republic's borders."

→ The United Steelworkers reduce their demand to a "package" wage increase of 21½ cents an hour, as compared with their original demand for 30 cents an hour.

Saturday, October 17

→ Dr. Konrad Adenauer receives personal letters from Eisenhower and Khrushchev concerning the forthcoming "summit conferences" and refuses to publish their contents.

→ The Soviet Government orders the United States Embassy officer Russell A. Langelle to leave the Soviet Union immediately.

→ Premier Fidel Castro's brother Raul, a Communist, is placed in full and direct control of Cuba's armed forces as Minister of National Defense.

→ President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic has accepted an invitation from Fidel Castro to visit Cuba.

→ Roy W. Johnson, head of the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the Defense Department, decides to resign to become an artist.

Sunday, October 18

→ The United States Government "is considering" the ouster of a Soviet diplomat in retaliation for the ousting

of Russell A. Langelle from Moscow.

→ The Soviet lunar rocket which is supposed to have gone around the moon took photographs, according to the Soviets, of the moon's unknown rear.

Monday, October 19

→ Soviet Prime Minister Nikita S. Khrushchev "has informed President Eisenhower that the Soviet Union fully supports Communist China's claim to Taiwan (Formosa)," reports the *New York Times* in an officially "inspired" dispatch from Washington.

→ Communist invaders enter Pakse, the largest town in southern Laos.

→ On their return from the Soviet Union, three scientists from the United States Atomic Energy Commission assert that "the Soviet Union was generally even with the United States in Atomic research."

Tuesday, October 20

→ The United Nations' General Assembly expresses "its grave concern" over the suppression of human rights in Tibet, by a vote of forty-five to nine.

→ President de Gaulle's office announces that Nikita S. Khrushchev, on de Gaulle's invitation, will visit Paris.

→ President Eisenhower expresses his "disappointment" that the French Government seems to insist on delaying the "summit conference" till next Spring.

→ The Nobel Prize for Literature is awarded Salvatore Quasimodo, an unknown Communist Italian newspaper writer.

→ Italian President Giovanni Gronchi accepts an invitation to visit Moscow.

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Wednesday, October 21

- The Cuban Government stages a wild mass demonstration in Havana against the United States.
- An air of tension prevails on Cyprus after Archbishop Makarios, Greek Cypriote leader, suspends talks with the Turks on a constitution.
- Anastas I. Mikoyan, Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister, on a visit to Finland warns against Finnish participation in the European free-trade area.
- Losses stemming from the nationwide steel strike are estimated at far above four billion dollars, of which more than a billion represents wage losses of the steel workers themselves.

Thursday, October 22

- The Indian Government announces in New Delhi that Red Chinese troops have attacked an Indian force in Kashmir, killing seventeen Indians.
- The United States and the Soviet Union "are approaching an agreement on a joint resolution on disarmament" in the United Nations.
- Leftist Aneurin Bevan is elected deputy leader of the British Labor Party.
- The United Nations command in South Korea charges that more than one thousand prospective spies are being trained in three espionage schools in Communist North Korea.

Friday, October 23

- India's Prime Minister Nehru warns Communist China that India will not "bow down" to threats or a show of force.
- The Soviet Union urges that the

"summit meeting" take place before the end of the year.

→ The Nationalist Chinese Government "is asking the United States to clarify" a remark by President Eisenhower who spoke of "the independence of Taiwan (Formosa)" rather than of the "Chinese Government in Formosa."

→ A decisive party convention of Italy's Christian Democrats opens in Florence.

→ Swiss women in the canton of Vaud vote for the first time in national elections.

Saturday, October 24

→ Khrushchev returns to Moscow from a visit to Romania.

→ According to the Parisian press, France escaped by the skin of its teeth an armed rebellion which was planned for October 16 but was discovered in time by the de Gaulle Government.

→ The explosion of France's first atomic bomb is predicted for early February.

→ By forcing thirty-three "rightist" deputies out of the party, Japan's Socialists assume officially a leftist, fellow-traveling stance.

Sunday, October 25

→ The Kaiser Steel Corporation, the nation's ninth-largest steel producer, breaks the united front of the steel makers and declares its willingness to sign a separate strike settlement.

→ Konrad Adenauer proposes that both the so-called Berlin crisis and the future of Germany be excluded from the agenda of the "summit meeting."

→ New York's Governor Nelson Rock-

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efeller asks for the resumption of United States atomic tests.

Monday, October 26

→ West Germany's Chancellor Konrad Adenauer will visit Paris before the end of November to discuss a common French-German policy at the forthcoming meeting of the Western powers.

→ The Soviets publish photos supposedly taken by their lunar missile.

→ A huge rally of 400,000 Castro supporters protests in Havana against the "anti-Cuban policy" of the United States.

→ North Korea's Communist Party proposes "a union with South Korea through nation-wide elections after the withdrawal of all foreign troops."

→ At a press conference in Washington the ousted Russell A. Langelle, officer of the United States Embassy in Moscow, reports of "Soviet efforts to penetrate—physically, technically, and in regard to personnel—the Embassy."

→ The municipal election in Vienna increases the Socialist hold on Austria's capital.

Tuesday, October 27

→ A reorganization of Communist Poland's Government results in a strengthening of Poland's "Stalinist" faction within the Gomulka regime.

→ Carlo Schmid, leader of West Germany's Social Democrats, advocates "joint committees and institutions between East and West Germany."

→ Italian President Gronchi's "crony," Tambroni, emerges at the Florence convention of the Christian Democratic

party as the left wing's candidate to succeed Prime Minister Segni, probably by the end of this year.

Wednesday, October 28

→ Robert Murphy, Under Secretary of State, resigns.

→ President Eisenhower announces that the Western Big Four will meet around the middle of December, but that Adenauer will participate at the "summit meeting" only when German questions are discussed.

→ Elections in Iceland result in an increase of Communist seats from seven to ten.

Thursday, October 29

→ The United Nations' General Assembly passes unanimously a "joint" American-Soviet "disarmament" resolution.

→ French Prime Minister Michel Debré considers "action" against Marshal Juin, France's highest officer, for participation in "conspiratorial activities."

→ The Florence convention of Italy's Christian Democrats ends with a "compromise" that gives Fanfani's leftist group a forty percent representation in the National Committee and rejects any further support of Segni's government by Italy's Monarchists and Neo-Fascists, whose votes are indispensable for Segni.

Friday, October 30

→ The United States, Britain, and France agree that their troops will be used in West Berlin to prevent in the future the flying of East Germany's flag on West Berlin territory.

→ Two more steel companies sign sep-

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arate deals with the steel workers.

→ India's Vice President, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, declines an invitation to visit Red China.

→ King Sisavang Vong of Laos dies.

Saturday, October 31

→ In a major speech delivered before the Supreme Soviet, Nikita S. Khrushchev praises Eisenhower and expresses confidence in the results of the "summit meeting."

→ The Western Big Four will meet in Paris on December 19.

→ Gregory Marosan, the Communist

Minister of State who smashed the Hungarian revolt of 1956 with Soviet tanks, becomes No. 2 man of the Kadar regime.

→ Prime Minister Nehru encounters increasing resistance of India's public opinion because of his weak attitude in regard to Red China's border interventions.

→ The Senate Foreign Relations Committee receives a commissioned report which recommends admission of Red China to the United Nations.

→ Livingstone T. Merchant is appointed to succeed Robert Murphy as Under Secretary of State.

The Game Of Darts

It's nice to see people with plenty of get up and go, especially if some of them are visiting you.

Paul Carruth

Female battleaxe, to her lawyer: "And you might warn my husband that if he misses a single alimony payment I'll repossess him."

South

Remember back to the good old days when Republicans disagreed with the Democratic Party — instead of joining it?

The American Statesman

There is nobody as mean as a mad Communist, and he's a specialist in dealing low blows, scientifically planned.

Herbert Philbrick

"Harriman," headlines the Times, "Finds Khrushchev Firm." We suspect he's right about Khrushchev, but still can't repress the indicated comment: Who wouldn't seem firm to Averill Harriman?

National Review Bulletin

A friend of mine was in Yugoslavia recently. In Belgrade a Communist Party official pointed out to him a brand new hotel in which Communist dictator Tito was preparing to entertain the Communist dictator of North Vietnam. It had been built entirely with economic aid from the United States.

Dr. George S. Benson

HOW COMMUNISM REMADE THE WORLD DURING AND AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR

THE LIBERATION OF ITALY

by

Luigi Villari, Jur. D.

The dean of Italian publicists and diplomatic historians, Dr. Villari has written the sequel to his authoritative work on *Italian Foreign Policy under Mussolini* (Devin-Adair). Of this definitive book, the reviewer in *Current History* wrote:

"Mr. Villari, who saw and interpreted the events of this period, does not throw any bouquets at the Italian Foreign Office with which he was associated, but tells the story from the Italian's point of view, presenting his facts with organized precision and offering an interesting picture of the political scene during this controversial period."

The Liberation of Italy brings the story down to date with the same "organized precision" in presenting the facts. Dr. Villari was an almost uniquely equipped and experienced eye-witness of the Allied "liberation" of Italy, and his whole book is entitled to rank as a documentary source for the period.

While the volume is devoted mainly to the Allied "liberation" of Italy following the deposition of Mussolini in July, 1943, it has much wider significance in that it presents the Italian experience against the broad background of world events and policies from 1939 to 1947.

It makes clear the manner in which Communist ideology, semantics, imperialistic aims, political biology and juristic euthanasia supplanted the quickly discarded Atlantic Charter as the basis and guidepost of Allied policy and procedure when Axis defeat was assured.

The book shows how the very term "Liberation" was derived from Communist propaganda and had been devised to disguise and ennable Communist aggression in China, Spain, eastern Poland, Finland, the Baltic region, and the Balkans *before* June 22, 1941.

It reveals how Communist policies and demands dominated the "Summit Conferences" during the War and its aftermath, thus creating the Cold War and the threat of world-wide nuclear extermination which now hangs over the world.

Publicly announced by the Allied victors as a benevolent crusade to deliver oppressed peoples from tyranny, the actual "liberation" imposed a far more drastic tyranny over hundreds of millions who had previously been free from Axis dominion. It led to the wholesale massacre of hundreds of thousands of helpless and patriotic citizens of Germany, Italy, France, Poland, the Baltic area and the Balkans. Fifteen million Germans were expelled from their ancient homelands, some five million of them perishing as a result of murder, starvation and exposure. Millions of Japanese were driven out of Asia back into their already overcrowded island homeland.

In Italy, the "liberation" episode produced the revival of Communist power, with the special support of the United States, which later spent billions of dollars to bring Italian Communism under temporary and incomplete control. It also led to the freeing of the *Mafia*, whose agents were thus enabled to revive and extend their organized criminality on an international scale.

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LOOKING BOTH WAYS

MR. WILLIAM L. MCGRATH is Chairman of the Board of The Williamson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. He was for many years a member of the Board of Directors of both the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. McGrath was a United States Employer Advisor at the ILO Annual Conferences of 1949, 1950, 1951, and 1952. He was the official United States Employer Delegate to the ILO Annual Conferences of 1954 and 1955, and became a member of the ILO Governing Body.

Few men in America are as well qualified to discuss the ILO. Mr. McGrath's article in this issue is an adaptation for our readers of a speech which he made in Milwaukee on October 9, before the Wisconsin Chapter of the American Foundrymen's Society.

MR. DON KNOWLTON, of the firm of Hill and Knowlton, with headquarters in Cleveland and offices in various other cities, is one of our country's best-known experts in public relations. We are sure many of our readers will remember his excellent and revealing article, *Government Take-over of Apprenticeship*, in our June, 1959 issue. Mr. Knowlton's collection of excerpts from addresses of Communist delegates at the ILO certainly serves to reinforce the final paragraphs of the article by Mr. McGrath.

DR. HANS SENNHOLZ, outstanding scholar in the field of economics, and a disciple and close friend of Ludwig von Mises, is a frequent contributor to *The Freeman*, *Christian Economics*, and other conservative publications, besides

being an Associate Editor of *American Opinion*. He has appeared in our pages many times in the past, and we hope will reappear even more times in the future. His *Capitalism And The Space Age*, beginning on Page 29 in this issue, makes a point that is all important for real scientific progress in the future.

MR. WILLIAM SCHLAMM'S book, *Germany And The East-West Crisis*, under its German title *Die Grenzen Des Wunder (The Limits of the Miracle)*, continues to break all records as a best seller in West Germany.

Among the books which **DR. REVIL P. OLIVER** will review in our January number are *Roosevelt's Road to Russia*, by George N. Crocker.

The cranberry industry is quite small. Instead of fighting the government for its rights, its total membership will undoubtedly have to go, hat in hand, begging largesse of the government in order to survive. And yet practically the whole American public is affected by the government's rulings on its products, and thus is aware of its ordeal. Which is probably why the cranberry industry was selected for this particular exhibition of the government's life-and-death power over the existence of any American business. But in our January number we shall describe at some length an incredibly more extensive campaign of your government to force a trembling subservience to bureaucratic tyranny on the part of what once was called American free enterprise.

And again, we wish you a Merry Christmas!

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